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# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,628 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | FRIDAY 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | T. J. Alderton | 12th March |
| — NIZAM | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 19th " |
| L SURAT | 3142 | 550 | R. G. Murray | 26th " |
| M AUSTRALIA | 3664 | 600 | E. Ashdown | 2nd April. |
| L PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 9th " |
| — ASSAM | 3533 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 16th " |
| L CLYDE | 4144 | 850 | E. M. Edmond | 23rd " |
| M MIRZAPORE | 3857 | 600 | R. Harvey | 30th " |
| L HYDASPES | 2284 | 500 | G. S. Fivener | 7th May. |
| — GWALIOR | 3753 | 500 | P. Harris | 14th " |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 1st " |
| | | | | TUESDAY. |
| M MALWA | 2930 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 30th " |
| L ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | S. F. Cole | 1st June. |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | S. F. Cole | 19th March. |
| PEKIN | 3930 | 600 | A. Symons | 2nd April. |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 4, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will ten Bombay:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 850 | 1st April 1886 |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 850 | 1st May 1886 |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China) | 5,000 | 850 | 1st June 1886 |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bundar between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

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F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KLEKTRA | G. Ragusin | 1,300 | 650 | 3rd April. |
| PANDORA | G. Metels | 3,500 | 550 | 16th " |
| POSEIDON(New) | G. Donich | 4,600 | 650 | 3rd May. |
| BERENICE | G. B. Verona | 3,500 | 550 | 16th " |
| AMPHITRITE | C. Lazarich | 4,600 | 650 | 3rd June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

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|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

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| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | C. Lazarich | 4,600 | 650 | 1st April |

For further particulars, Freight, passage, &c., apply to

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Bombay, 6th March 1886.

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|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. BELGRAVIA | 5000 | 500 | J. C. Boothby ....6th Mar. |
| s. s. ARABIA | 3503 | 480 | J. Laird .....20th " |
| s. s. BRITANNIA | 3069 | 480 | F. Blight .....3rd April. |
| s. s. CALIFORNIA | 3116 | 480 | W. S. Young .....10th " |
| s. s. VICTORIA | 3243 | 480 | Wm. Russel .....15th May |
| s. s. BELGRAVIA | 5000 | 500 | J. C. Boothby ....29th " |

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

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Bombay, February 23, 1886. Agents.

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THE following sailings have been arranged:—

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| Steamer. | Tons. | Comdr. | About 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN CAMERON | 2500 | F. Ercaut. | 20th Mar. |

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Comdr. | About 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN GRAHAM | 3000 | J. Alexanderson | 10th April |
| CLAN MACKENZIE | 3000 | H. G. Wilson | 12th " |

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

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Bombay, 5th March, 1886.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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OUR "SPECIALITY"
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Very likely true, but there are exceptions to every rule. The Scent of

GYMKHANA BOUQUET

Never dies. It is Everlasting.
Per Bottle ..... Rs. 2-0
Per case of Two Bottles ..... " 3-8

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.
London Agents: H. B. SLEEMAN & Co., 37 LIME STREET, E. C.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee..........................MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH,
AND
MONDAY, 22ND MARCH.
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE
AND
THE DREADFUL DOCTOR.
Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
OF SIR A. SULLIVAN'S MELODRAMATIC OPERA.
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
TO-NIGHT
Commencing at 9-15 p.m. sharp.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Major-General Stanley..............Mr. Craig.
The Pirate King .......................,, Nicholson.
Samuel (his Lieutenant)...........,, Dixon.
Frederic (The Pirate Apprentice),, Chisholm.
Sergeant of Police....................,, Ward.
Mabel (Gl. Stanley's daughter) Mrs. Hargrave.
Edith ...........................................,, Dixon.
Kate ...................................Miss Macfarlane.
Isabel ...........................................,, F. Macfarlane.
Ruth (Pirate Maid of all work) Mrs. Morland.
Chorus of General Stanley's Daughters..........Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Moseley Mayne, Miss Pilleau, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Turner, &c. &c.
Chorus of Pirates & Policemen Messrs. Bake, Birley, Brooks, Ferrier, Greenway, Hardie, Macbeth, MacGillivray, Maguire, Merriman, Nixon, O'Connor, Roughton, Turner, Yeld, &c. &c.
MUSICAL DIRECTRESS......Mrs. MORLAND.
ACTING & STAGE MANAGER. Mr. C. FERRERS NICHOLSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes .................. Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls.................Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls .... ,, 4 | Pit................................ ,, 1
Back Seats.................................Annas 8.
Boxes and Stalls may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.......................MR. FRAMJEE C. METHA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY
Will give two Farewell Performances
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH.
Most positively the last time in Bombay of
THE MIKADO,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MISS EMMA MARKHAM.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31ST,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE,
When will be produced for the first time in Bombay an entirely new COMEDY.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

A SMALL COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE in Nesbit-lane, Fort. Rent only Rs. 20. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for provisioning H. M.'s Common Jail and also the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, for the year 1886-87, will be received at the office of H. M.'s Common Jail not later than the 18th instant.
A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent H. M.'s Common Jail, and Governor Government Female Workhouse.
Bombay, 5th March, 1886.

PIG-STICKING.

THE ANNUAL MEET will take place during Easter Holidays at the Null, when the Null and Captain Salmon's Pony Cup will be competed for.
Entries, subscriptions and rules same as last year, except that each owner will be limited to two nominations only, which he may run off on one horse or different horses.
Entries close April 1, 1886.
For further particulars, apply to Dr. TULLY, Kathiawar.

LADIES' ITALIAN PURE SILK HOSE.
Pure White, Sky, Pink, Ruby, Black, Cream. Rs. 9-8 per pair.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of CURRENT REPAIRS to the GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS and ROADS and for SUPPLYING PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for works in charge of the Executive Engineer, at the Presidency, during the year 1886-87.
Schedule of rates on which the tenders are to be based and specifications of works to be performed, conditions of contract and list of materials likely to be required during the year can be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the office of the undersigned, during office hours, on and after the 10th instant.
Tenders duly endorsed and sealed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.
Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay on the part of the Tenderer to sign the necessary Contract Papers.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 6th March, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI ZENUBBAI, wife of CAZI AHMED MEYA BIN CAZI DADA MEYA and CAZI MAMOMED MEYA BIN DADA MEYA PORBUNDRI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to Mr. MOTILAL SEWLAL the undermentioned hereditaments. All persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office No. 3, Green-street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived. All those three pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting the east side of Duncan-road, in the sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 144, 2906, 2639, 2906 and 2639, containing by admeasurement 1,384 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under Nos. 65, 67, and 68, and now under Ward Nos. 499, 500 and 501, under the name of KHATOOBAI, widow of the late CAZEE EBRAHIM POREBUNDRI, and bounded on he east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Duncan-road, on the north by public passage, and on the south by the property of Peermahomed Hameed.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 6th March, 1886.

### FRESH ARRIVAL.

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
CRYSTALLIZED GREEN GAGES.
CRYSTALLIZED ORANGES.
CRYSTALLIZED GINGER.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CHOCOLATE DRAGEES.
CHOCOLATE PASTILLES.
LIQUEUR COMFITS.
PRALINES ALA ROSE.
NOUGATINES.
ABRICOTINES.
AVELINES.
ALMONDS.
EVERTON TOFFEE.
And many other table delicacies.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MISS BRADDON'S NOVELS.
Price Rs. 1-4 each.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Audley's Secret | Robert Ainsleigh |
| Henry Dunbar | To the Bitter End |
| Eleanor's Victory | Milly Darrel |
| Aurora Floyd | Strangers and Pilgrims |
| John Marchmont's Legacy | Lucius Davoren |
| | Taken at the Flood |
| The Doctor's Wife | Lost for Love |
| Only a Clod | A Strange World |
| Sir Jasper's Tenant | Hostages to Fortune |
| Trail of the Serpent | Dead Men's Shoes |
| Lady's Mile | Joshua Haggard |
| Lady Lisle | Weavers and Weft |
| Captain of the Vulture | Vixen |
| Birds of Prey | Cloven Foot |
| Charlotte's Inheritance | Story of Barbara |
| Rupert Godwin | Just as I Am |
| Run to Earth | Asphodel |
| Dead Sea Fruit | Mount Royal |
| Ralph the Bailiff | Golden Calf |
| Fenton's Quest | Flower and Weed |
| Lovels of Arden | Ishmael |

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee ..........................MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

6TH GRAND TO-MORROW. {REMENYI, REMENYI, REMENYI,} 6TH CONCERT TUESDAY.

A SUCCESS UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MUSIC IN THE EAST.
THE THEATRE NIGHTLY CROWDED BY THE MUSIC AND ART CRITICS OF BOMBAY.
THE "REMENYI" CONCERTS,
THE CRAZE OF BOMBAY.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH,
6TH GRAND
REMENYI CONCERT,
On which occasion
EDOUARD REMENYI
Will perform the following selections:
Fantasie on "Otello" (by request) Ernst
Invitation à la Valse. . . . . Weber.
(Transcribed for Violin by Remenyi),
HINDU MELODIES,
composed by
PRAMOD KUMAR TAGORE,
son of
RAJAH SIR SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
(Transcribed for Violin by Remenyi),
The famous Hungarian National March
RAKOCZY
(With martial introduction by Remenyi.)

The *Englishman* says:—The "Rakoczy" march is a composition pregnant with the wild spirit characteristic of Hungarian military music, and its bellicose nature is emphasised by the martial introduction added by the maestro himself. Of the march and its introduction, we cannot do better than repeat here Theophile Gautier's description of Remenyi's playing of this piece:—"He again took up his violin, and commenced a sort of prelude overture, full of muffled rumours, indistinct shudderings, vague lamentations, stormy sounds, the clank of armour, the galloping of horsemen, the clash of swords, the clink of spurs, the rolling of chariots, and all the distant din prophetic of war. Through the threatening tumult a few persistent notes foreshadow the theme of the march; and appear to seek to lead in this tempestuous harmony. Then the march itself breaks forth, with its stirring melody, its irresistible rhythm, its heroically rebellious ardour. Who could hear this terrible chant of a fierce independence without being moved?" Certainly not the audience of last week; the people rose to their feet, and could scarce restrain their applause.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 10TH,
GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT.
BEETHOVEN CONCERTO (PART I.)
Box plan now open at Soundy & Co., Ld.
FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 12TH.
In response to numerous requests, and for the convenience of families residing in the suburbs
GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT
AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Special arrangements can be made for schools.
Box plan now open at Soundy & Co., Ld.
DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN
of the repetition of the
DEAD MARCH IN "SAUL."
The Scheidmeyer Concert Grand Piano used at these Concerts is supplied by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
MANAGER........................ FRANK WESTON.
AVANT COURIER ............ J. J. FOSTER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation as under will be held here on MONDAY, 8th instant; (1) SPECIAL at 3 p.m.; (2) ADJOURNED at 3-30 p.m.
By order of the chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th March, 1886.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for a Printing Press at Dharwar. Applications with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected, should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Ry. Co., before the 31st March.
G. M. STEWART,
Dharwar, 4th March 1886. Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 332 OF 1883.

DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE PANDAY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE PANDAY, deceased, residing in a house No. 58, situate at Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay..........................Plaintiff.
vs.
FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE PANDAY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in a house No. 25, situate at Purshotum Chimajee Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE CHINAY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in a house No. 40, in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, the Executor and Trustee named in the last Will and Testament of RUTTONBAI, widow of JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE deceased ..........................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Dosabhoy Hormusjee Panday, and the Defendants Framjee Rustomjee Panday and Bomanjee Hormusjee Chinay, or any of them, in ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the east side of Purshotum Chimjee or Barber Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 281, new No. 5178, old Survey No. 442, and new Survey No. 8952, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, tank and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 7, and now under No. 25, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house formerly belonging to Andhiaroo Pestonjee Byramjee Kapudwala, and now belonging to Muncherjee Rustomjee Bottliwala, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage dividing the property to be sold from the property of Ardaseer Byramjee and Nusserwanjee Byramjee Laskari, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage dividing the property to be sold from the property formerly belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee Framna, and now belonging to Dorabjee Muncherjee Nanjiwara, and on or towards the west by the said public road called Purshotum Chimajee or Barber Street, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the widow and sons of Rustomjee Limjee Bhicajee deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Plaintiff DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE PANDAY, and the said Defendants FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE PANDAY and BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE CHINAY, respectively.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, and at the office of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the said Defendant Framjee Pestonjee Panday, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, and at the office of Messrs. Bicknell and Kanja, Attorneys for the said Defendant Bomanjee Hormusjee Chinay, Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1886.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM THE FIRST MAKERS IN LONDON, PARIS, AND VIENNA.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BOWLS, COMPANIONS, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, OF BEST VIENNA MAKE.
THE CELEBRATED GBD BRIAR PIPES, WITH AND WITHOUT CASES.
THE CARLTON PATENT PIPE.
COL. ROSS' PAENT PIPE.
GERMAN STUDENTS' PORCELAIN PIPES.
MYALLWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
AMBER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
CHERRYWOOD CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
MILO'S WORLD-RENOWNED CLAY PIPES.
RUSSIA, MOROCCO, CALF AND BRIDLE LEATHER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
HORSEY'S INDIA-RUBBER TOBACCO POUCHES, IN THREE SIZES, Nos. 4, 5, AND 6.
PRINCE OF WALES' SELF-CLOSING TOBACCO POUCH.
"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, ADJUSTED FOR THREE SIZES OF CIGARS.
THE "SLIPPER," "PISTOL," "KEY," AND "HORSE-SHOE" CIGAR CUTTERS.
CIGAR SCISSORS.
CIGAR BOX LOCKS (A NOVELTY), CAN BE FITTED TO ANY CIGAR BOX.
NICKEL PLATED TOBACCO BOXES (FOR TURKISH TOBACCO).
CHAKMAKS; ALSO SPARE FLINTS AND FUSE FOR SAME.
FANCY PORCELAIN ASH TRAYS.
TOBACCO JARS AND CUTTERS, AGDANS, CIGARETTE MACHINES,
&c. &c. &c.

HUMIDERATORS.
Ornamental Porcelain, specially Designed by, and Manufactured for, Mr. NEUBERG, for keeping Cigars and Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

CHARLIE, Meet me as usual. See you when tea is ready.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Two sorts daily from noon to mid night, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Albert Hotel.

FOR SALE—A POLO PONY, very spirited and fast, good for racing. Price Rs. 150. Apply to K. M. SHROFF, *Jam-i-Jamshed* Office, Marine Street, Fort.

TENTS.—(1) Jubbulpur 18ft. square, single pole TENT, with 4ft. verandah all round, in good order, with new saleetas, Rs. 200. (2) Jubbulpur Bechaba, 14ft. square, in good order, Rs. 80. Apply "S. R." Sholapur.

FOR SALE.—Splendid PLEASURE BOATS, different shapes, from 16 to 18 feet long. Each carry 7 persons. Apply to the MONEY EXCHANGE, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, by a first-class ENGINEER an engagement in a mill, either in Bombay or Mofussil. High references can be given.—Apply to B. T., care of this paper.

HANDKERCHIEVES! HANDKERCHIEVES!!—From annas 11 per dozen. Cheapest ever offered. Great variety to select from.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!—From annas 12 per pair. Frillings, Laces, Flowers, Fans, Sunshades. Very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COMPARE OUR PRICES with other firms for similar Goods, and you will at once see the difference. Price List free.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.—Rare Opportunity. Sale of China Depository Shop, No. 30, Apollo-street, THIS DAY, at 1-30 p.m., by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee.

TO the GENTRY.—Our stock of Furniture Crettones Silk Tapestries and Damasks should be inspected before purchasing elsewhere.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Fort.

TO LET, "KHUSROO COTTAGE," at Bandora, opposite to the Portuguese Church. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width, at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. A. LACKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

COOL REFRESHING DRINKS AND ICES; also Wines, Spirits, and Pastry, after Theatre hours, can be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

THE BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. BRANSON'S very valuable furniture, by "Wimbridge," C. Spring Barouche, pair of horses, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., opposite the Breach Candy Battery.

PULSOMETERS by Schoiffer and Midenberg size II, III and IV, lifting 2,700, 4,000 and 6,000 gallons per hour. Price Rs. 200, 250, and 350 each. Apply to C. FLEMMING and Co., 12, Medow-street.

WANTED an experienced practical NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Apply, Agents, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent Managing Clerk with a good knowledge of law and practice. Apply to Messrs. Winter and Burder, 28, Meadows-street, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO LET, the Wilderness on the Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, from 1st March. For rent and other particulars, apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

JUST UNPACKED.—Beautiful Boots and Shoes for ladies and children. Satin slippers for Parsee ladies, very pretty.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS.—Wanted, first-class experienced SALESMAN; must know bazaar thoroughly. State age, salary, and experience to X. Y., care of this office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Eldon-road, Opposite High Court, Apply to E. A. WRAY.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay, HURJIMULL & Co.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT. 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, the property of the Bombay Hunt,—Chestnut Arab Horse, about 14-1, 7 years old, believed sound, been regularly hunted this season, Rs. 400. Apply C. GRAY, the Kennels, Worlee, or Bombay Club.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

PIVER'S EAU DU COLOGNE DES PRINCE'S—Eau Triple Etheree de Cologne, in large and small bottles.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.
For prospectuses apply to
MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
FOR SALE—OLD IRON TYRES.

THE Agent will receive, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March next, Offers to purchase any quantity up to about 200 tons of old Iron Tyres. To be seen at the Company's Stores Depôt, Parel.
Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt Parel, and state the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.
Cash before delivery.
Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit equal to Rs. 10 per ton upon the quantity tendered for up to a maximum sum of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.
The deposit will in the case of the successful tenderer be retained as security.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2 th Feb. 1886.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 24 and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.
Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.
Hall Carpets, 7' by 47", of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.
Door Mats, 4' by 28", of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.
The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.
For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case coloured merino.
3 ,, printed dress.
5 ,, coloured waistcoating.
1 ,, coloured shirts.
3 ,, coloured prints.
5 bales grey piece-goods.
5 cases violet and milli fleur nursery and toilet powder by Napoleon Price & Co.
1 ,, elastic belts with nickel buckles.
7 ,, preserved Australian meat.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 8th March, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of remaining Stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 960, consisting of excellent China ware, beautiful lacquered and inlaid work, Japanese trays, teapoys, cabinets, work boxes, China color boxes, toys, fancy door chicks, screens, bird cages, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th March, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey border shirtings.
12 ,, ,, dhoties.
6 ,, ,, sarry.
12 cases printed sarry.
4 ,, prints.
2 casks dinner sets.
24 carbon block water filters, 2 and 3 gallons.
1 lady's saddle in good condition.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hasanally Noorbhai.
H. N. E. A. C. Ld. 341-65—25 casks coal pitch each 3¾ cwt
,, ,, 5 ,, Stockholm tar ,, 4½ ,,
,, 33-40—5 ,, coal tar ,, 4½ ,,
By order of Messrs. W. H. Nebel & Co. and on account of the concerned,
14-269—1 case 100 pieces 18 inches gold embroidered gauze.
By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Abdoolally Daoodkhan.
59-61 3 cases each 200 packets honey soap.
62-64 3 ,, 200 ,, white windsor soap.
65-66 2 ,, 200 ,, old brown windsor soap.
67-68 2 ,, 200 ,, honey soap.
The property of a gentleman—
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of conversation couches, chairs, teapoys, clothes-press, easy chairs, &c.
1 single pole tent 50 by 30 nearly new.
1 square piano by Collard and Collard.
AT 2-30 P.M.
1 handsome new square-shaped light landau.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 ,, glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Insurance Offices, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m., on the premises of the Goolam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Surat, the debris of the buildings damaged by fire, consisting of brick walls, wood work, cast and wrought iron machinery, shafting, gearing, brass, &c.
The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time the lot is knocked down, and other conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING.
Particulars of sale of Freehold immoveable property to be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises in one lot, or if the same appears expedient, in two, three or four lots, on the 25th day of March, 1886, at the hour of 4 o'clock p.m., by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., under instructions from and on account of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Byculla on the Parell-road, with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereupon, containing by admeasurement 22,452 square yards or thereabous, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the compound of the property of G. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and partly by property lately belonging to Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennet, deceased, formerly Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the Parell Road, on or towards the north by property belonging to N. N. Wadia, formerly Government vacant ground, and on or towards the south partly by Mount Road, otherwise called Victoria Road, and partly by the compound of the property of the said G. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and which said piece or parcel of land is delineated in the plan thereof now lying in the office of the said Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatever of the said company in, to and upon the said premises and every part thereof.
Plans may be seen and particulars and conditions of sale ascertained at the office of the undersigned.

SALE OF THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL, situate at Parel, Bombay.
By order of the mortgagee and with the sanction of the Judge to whose Court the winding up of the above Company is attached.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the land and mill of the above company, situate at Parel aforesaid. The mill contains about 25,000 spindles with suitable preparation machinery and necessary engines, boilers, tanks, &c.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being near Parel village in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and foras No. 140, containing by admeasurement 15,447 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by other property of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on or towards the west by a public passage and the property now or late of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the ground of Khoja Thaver Molany, and which said lands and hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and are now occupied by the said Parel Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Parel-road of the Inam ground of Cursetjee Nowrojee, containing by admeasurement 1,912 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Bhaijee Nindoo and a water passage, on the north by the Parel road, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Parsee, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and which said premises are more particularly delineated and marked by a boundary line colored red on a map annexed to an indenture bearing date the 13th day of September 1873, and made between Babool Kulliانjee of the one part and the Albert Mills Company, Limited, of the other part, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, and are now occupied by the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. The said piece of land is subject to a Toka of rupees four, payable annually to Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, his heirs and assigns.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being in the village of Parel at or near Parel, in the sub-district of Mandvee in the island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 15,790 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by land then formerly the property of Moteeram Vullubram, partly by the property of Rowjee Bhaskerjee, and partly by the property formerly of Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee, but now or lately by land partly of Bhimjee Pallonjee, Luchmidass Hurribhoy, Futtoo Ramdass and Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy respectively, on the west by land formerly the property of Nurbudabaee, widow of Jugonath Ramset, but now or lately of Roopabaee, widow of Dadabhoy Pallonjee and Oomar Husson respectively, and on the north partly by land formerly the property of Burjorjee Bomonjee, but now of the said Bhimjee Pallonjee, and partly by property of the said Roopabai respectively, and partly by the public drain by the road leading into the high road leading from Mahim to Bombay, and on the south partly by land formerly of Khoja Molany and partly by land of Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee, but now or lately of Sajun Merally and Bomonjee respectively, subject to the payment to the heirs of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, the late Fuzandar of the said property of the yearly toka of one moora one furra ten adholys and two seers. This land is held in lease for a term of 999 years. The said land was formerly in the occupation of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, and is now in the occupation of the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Fourthly.—Engines, boilers and ordinary Engine-room plant with well-supplied mechanics' shop.
Willow openers, scutchers and other cleaning machinery.
Carding engines and preparation machinery, together with 4,800 throstle spindles and 20,182 mule spindles of which 6,480 mule spindles have recently been added.
Reeling and bundling machinery.
Furniture in office and stores.
A full economizer on the ground.
Inspection of the mills can be had on application to the Solicitors of the mortgagee or to Mr. F. H. Brito, Provisional Liquidator of the said company.
If desired 2 lakhs can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum.
Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned at their office No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, and of the auctioneers.—Bombay 27th February, 1886.
CHALK & WALKER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

LONDON DISPENSARY.
D. B. LINDSAY begs to intimate that he has this day sold to Messrs. THOMAS JOWETT & Co., Chemists, the whole of the business carried on by him for the past fifteen years as Chemist, Auctioneer, Agent, and General Merchant, and trusts that the same liberal patronage will be accorded to them as formerly to himself.
Jubbulpore, 1st February, 1886.

NOTICE.
T. JOWETT, "SOLE PROPRIETOR," begs to intimate his business will in future be carried on under the style and name of T. JOWETT & Co.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th March 1886, at 4 o'clock P.M.
1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1885.
2nd—To appoint a Director in the place of Byramjee Nusservanjee Servai, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3rd—To confirm the appointment of Andrew Hay, Esq., as Director.
4th—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 16th March 1886, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1886.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood substantial made neatly French-polished household furniture of the latest designs (especially made to order by Mr. Wimbridge), best electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome real China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, large size toilet stands with mirror, a handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage on C spring with a pair of fast-trotting iron grey Australian horses, a strong-built pony cart, a handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a handsome grey pony, sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., barrister-at-law; the same comprises very rich plain glassware, very handsome superior porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services complete for 12 persons, very handsome and rich blackwood, teakwood and satinwood neatly French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest designs (specially made to order by Mr. Wimbridge and Mr. Mackenzie), comprising a solid teak and dining table in 10 pieces for 24 persons, very handsome sideboard with mirror, cupboard for glasses, bookstands, large size meat safe, strongly made dining room, arm and without arm chairs, very handsome octagon, side, sofa and writing tables, French pattern settee couches, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, rocking and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, silk embroidered and velvet low chairs four and six legged strong teapoys, music stands, large size cabinets with mirror back and drawers, small cabinet on stands, handsome corner cabinets and ornament stands, lady's davenporte, wall brackets with mirror, handsome large and small size wall mirrors in teak and black frame, strong pillars for flower pots, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., piano stool and seat, very handsome large size screen with very fancy Japanese cloth, Japanese folding screens, large size Brussels carpets, fancy door curtains, Benares work flower pots, a large collection of choice and rare Japanese and China flower vases, Kanga trays, tea sets, very large size Japanese vases, a very handsome black low four-post bedstead with spring and horse hair mattresses, and hanging curtain, iron single cots, travelling cots with horse hair bed and hanging curtains, very handsome dressing and wash-hand tables with marble top and glass attached of various patterns, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses by Mackenzie, chest-of-drawers very handsome large size almirah with shelves and pegs and plate glass door, chest-of-drawers with dressing glass attached, towel and boot horses, French pattern reclining sofa, a first-rate Singer sewing machine, large size bath tubs, commodes, dispense articles, Jolley's patent meat safe, engineering table, dhobee's mangle, &c, &c.

AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome strong English-built C spring open carriage
1 pair handsome fast-trotting iron grey Australian horses.
1 handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse.
1 strong fast-trotting pony.
1 Surat cow and English single and double harness.
Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Port Store-keeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the old G.I.P. Railway Store Depot, Nesbit-lane, Byculla.
1 open shed with corrugated iron roof and the roof of the old erecting shed with doors and windows.
Also a lot of substantial racks for storing iron.
The above to be removed within one month from the date of sale.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Wari Bunder.
On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old spikes, scrap cuttings, broken tie bars, fish plates, Gibs and Cotters' coiled keys, miscellaneous scrap, shovel blades, old angle iron, rivet heads, old fish bolts, long bolts, old pieces of rails, sport piece, iron rails, broken pieces steel rails, &c, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dady Sett Hall," Cumballa Hill, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, a handsome strong English-built victoria by Haffer and Co., a pair of handsome fast-trotting chestnut Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate Aden cow with calf about 3 months old, a first-rate Aden cow of nearly 3 years, medical library in good condition, photographic apparatus, materials, &c., a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. BRUCE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th March, 1886.

## NOTICES.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld., DELHI.
NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. P. PHILLIPS' connection with this Bank ceased on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, and that Mr. P. J. LANCASTER has been appointed to act as Manager till further notice. Mr. D. COLLINS is appointed as officiating AGENT of the Ajmere Branch.
By order of the Board,
P. J. LANCASTER,
Manager.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality. Salary Rs. 400.
Only those who possess a competent knowledge of Municipal Engineering need apply, and preference will be given to a gentleman with special knowledge of Water and Drainage Works.
Applications will be received up to 15th March next, and should be addressed—President, Sukkur Municipality, Sukkur, Sind.
By order,
SCOTT McKENZIE,
Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Com.
Sukkur, 23rd February, 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 337 OF 1882.

LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE, for himself and as partner with DINNANATH RAGHOONATH KHOTE, and the said DINNANATH RAGHOONATH KHOTE, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, carrying on business in Bombay, as Merchants and Brokers, under the name, style, and firm of LUCKMIDASS KHIMJI AND COMPANY..........................Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHANTARAM NARAYEN, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, Vakeel of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, and KURSONDAS SHAMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vadachee Gadee, Mandvee Bunder, without the Fort, Bombay ..........................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order made in the above suit, bearing date the 13th day of August, 1885, the undermentioned properties will be sold by Public Auction, in three lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1886, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT NO. 1.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs LUCKMIDASS KHIMJI, personally and the said LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE and DINNANATH RAGHOONATH KHOTE, carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE AND COMPANY, and of the Defendants SHANTARAM NARAYEN and KURSONDAS SHAMJEE, or any of them in all those several pieces or parcels of land or ground, adjoining each other containing by admeasurement 1,544 square yards or thereabouts, one portion of the said land containing by admeasurement 490¼ square yards, is of Fuzandari tenure, and the remaining portion is of Pension and Tax tenure, with the messuage, shops, tenements, standing thereon, situate and being on the north side of Old Hunooman Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Towa and Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Vulabdass Hurjiwan, on the south by the Old Hunooman Lane aforesaid, on the east by the properties of Shamjee Khimjee, and Mahaluxmibai, wife of Shri Brijlaljee Maharaj, and Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I., and on the west by the properties of Dayal Narsey and Thakersey Govindjee, which said premises are assessed under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 85, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 161, and fazundari No. 12, and all which said premises were previously to the year 1863, in the possession of Vussanjee Canji and Mooljee Canji, and are now in the occupation of Cursondas Ludha and others as tenants of Luckmidas Khimjee.

LOT NO. 2.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Luckmidass Khimjee personally and the said Luckmidass Khimjee and Dinnanath Raghoonath Khote, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Luckmidass Khimjee and Company, and of the defendants Shantaram Narayen and Kursondass Shamjee, or any of them in all those two properties comprising one whole tract of land being Foras freehold ground, situate on the western side of the DeLisle-road, in the Bhooleshwar district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,170 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Nana Bhikaji, Kooshaba Chapaji and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east by the said DeLisle-road, and on or towards the west by the property of Vussonjee Premjee and all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mooljee Canjee and are now in the occupation of tenants.

LOT NO. 3.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Luckmidass Khimji personally and the said Luckmidass Khimji and Dinnanath Raghoonath Khote, carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of Luckmidass Khimji and Company and of the Defendants Shantaram Narayen and Kursondass Shamjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground and a Bungalow situate at Chimboor in Salsette containing by admeasurement, 6,302 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the north and east by Government pasture land, on the south by public road leading to Trombay, and on the west by land belonging to Hurrichand Autoba. The said property is unoccupied.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attornies for the said Plaintiffs above-named No. 20, Esplanade Road National Bank Building, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of February 1886.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ..........................[illegible]
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL .................... | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ........................ | $4,500,000 |
| RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ......................... | $500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.............................. | $7,500,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

## NOTICES.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
75, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.
PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared, and Strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on "Lower Road," Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of J. Westlake, Esq. Rent only, Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ground-floor of a well situated BUNGALOW on Mount-road, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, at Matheran, for the present Hot Season, the well-known BUNGALOW "PARADISE LODGE," having four bed-rooms, drawing and dining-room. Last year occupied by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.
SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.
ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with extensive stabling and out-offices.
Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S.,
Ootacamand.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th proximo, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the OFFICES of the Chamber for three elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. S. D. SASSOON, Mr. L. R. W. FORREST, and Mr. J. L. SYMONS, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on the 31st March, 1886, but who are eligible for re-election.
The Ballot-box will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, February 24, 1886.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."
LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Heriot Maitland, C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign, and highly approved of it.
Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

| per day. | | or | per day |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goode's Desiccated Food | 5 lbs. | Goode's Desiccated Food | 2½ lbs. |
| Hay | 14 lbs. | Gram, Barley or Oats | 5 lbs. |
| | | Hay | 14 lbs. |

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goode's Desiccated Food | 8 lbs. | Goode's Desiccated Food | 5 lbs. |
| Hay | 10 lbs. | Gram, Barley or Oats | 5 lbs. |
| | | Hay | 10 lbs. |

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. KERBELA a new side light roomy Brougham, suitable for a pair or a single horse, by P. W. WATSON.
A new English-built Barouche and a Mail-phaeton by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English Victoria and some Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, Mail-phaetons.
And also some new sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of AGA MOHOMED TAKI, late of Bushire in the Kingdom of Persia, Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased, (who died at Bushire aforesaid on the first day of Shaaban A. H. 1301 corresponding with the English date the 27th day of May 1884 and Letters of Administration to whose Property and Credits were on the 12th day of December 1885 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SILAS MEYER MOSES, of Bombay, Merchant, one of the Constituted Attorneys of Hajeeiah Soghree, the mother and sole legal heir of the said deceased, now the wife of Hajee Mohomed Hassan Bushiree, of Bushire aforesaid, Merchant, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay for the use and benefit of and also limited until the said Hajeeiah Soghree should obtain Letters of Administration to be granted to her) are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Silas Meyer Moses on his behalf at their office in Apollo Road within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 7th day of April 1886, as after that date the said Silas Meyer Moses as such Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Hajeeiah Soghree as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 27th day of February 1886.
HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, Bombay 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, The Pirates of Penzance, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th :—Abana (s), for Antwerp ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur ; Marlborough (s), Kurrachee ; and Belgravia (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Deccan (s), for China, &c. ; and Kohinur (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Flamsteed and Nepal entered the dock on Saturday. The s.s. Belgravia left it on Friday, and the s.s. Abana on Saturday.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of February last was 4,581, out of which 785 were new admissions, the daily average being 163.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hurdass Soorupdass, residing at Narayen Dhuru-street, reported to the police on Friday that, during his absence from home on that day, some person had entered his room and stolen property of the collective value of Rs. 115-12.

FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—Fathma, a young Mahomedan woman, aged 18 years, accidentally fell out of a window of the first story of her house at Mandvie on Friday evening while looking at a passing railway train. She sustained a serious scalp wound, and is being treated at her own house.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Hurnee, woman, aged 25 years. On Friday last, in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, deceased partook of a quantity of arsenic and died from its effects at the hospital. Verdict accordingly.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be performed by the band of the Bombay 24th Regiment N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, commencing at 6 p.m. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Fruh Am Morgen | Faust. |
| Valse | The Mikado | Bucalossi. |
| Selection | Patinitza | Suppé. |
| Valse | Mi Cara | Bucalossi. |
| Polka Mazurka | Die Odaliske | Faust. |
| Galop | Princes Marie | —— |

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Haines Road on the body of Gunga, girl, aged 3 years. Deceased about seven days ago was seriously burnt about her head, face, chest, and arms, by her clothes having, accidentally caught fire, from a naked kerosine-oil lamp which was burning on the floor of the room where she was playing about alone. She died from the effects of the burns on Saturday morning. Verdict accordingly.

THEFT.—Inspector Saunders charged Trimbuck Perambuk, a ramoosee, lately employed by Mr. Scott, before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday, with the theft of two carpets. Mr. Scott, it was stated, lived in a tent on the Esplanade opposite the Prince's statue, and on the 25th of last month removed into the Wellington Hotel. The two carpets he had used were placed underneath the tent which was left on its former site. On removing the tent on Thursday the carpets were missed, and the matter was reported to the police. Inspector Saunders arrested the accused, when he pointed out the missing articles, which were hidden in Captain Hext's stables. The prisoner, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to four months' hard labor.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—A correspondent telegraphs to us from Bhownuggur :—A large and representative meeting, presided over by the Dewan Saheb Withuldas, and consisting of the Chief Karbhari of Nowanuggur, Wudhwan, and Manawadar, Azam Narsinhprasad of Junagdad, and the Daftardar and the Revenue Commissioner of Buooj, together with several learned gentlemen and priests of these cities, assembled on Friday to witness the distribution of prizes to the students of the Gowrishunker Ved Shalla. The exhibition passed off very well, and everybody was highly gratified with the revival of the old Brahmanical practices. The annual report was read by Professor Manilal, together with some prefatory remarks on Vedant philosophy. The distribution ceremony was performed by Azam Narsinhprasad.

OBSTRUCTING A TRAM CAR.—Vishram Darkoo a victoria driver, was charged before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, with obstructing a tram-car at the Market junction. It appeared the man had been engaged at Tank Bunder at about 5 p. m. by a Mr. E. Eales, who with his wife was driven to Grant Buildings. There they remained for about an hour and a half, and on entering the victoria again, Mr. Eales found accused snugly wrapped in his wife's ulster and fast asleep. He directed the man to return to Tank Bunder *via* the European General Hospital and Prince's Dock. Accused drove as far as the Market and wanted to go down, into some back lane, but Mr. Eales refused to pay his fare, got out, and went into another gharry. The accused stopped the horse and would not allow Mr. Eales to proceed. The latter then with his wife got into a tram-car, but the victoria-walla caught the horses' reins, and for five minutes detained the car. Mr. Eales further stated that the ulster, which the accused had used, had to be thrown away, as his wife would not use it again. The accused admitted the charge. The magistrate was of opinion there was a misunderstanding between the accused and Mr. Eales, which was the cause of all the disturbance, and fined accused Rs. 3.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Ryan, the case against Ramdeen Soodyal, a ghorrawallah, in which he is charged with furious driving, came on for decision. Mr. Dinshaw, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, who appeared for Mrs. Avent, the prosecutrix, before the case was decided, asked to be allowed to make a personal explanation. He saw from the report of the case in the papers that his Worship had remarked on his (Mr. Dinshaw's) observations that they were not professional. He thought it read as if his Worship had taken a personal affront at them. His Worship observed he certainly had not. He had been reminded of a novice who often opened his address by stating the prisoner had been convicted before. Mr. Dinshaw continued he had consulted his partner, one of the oldest solicitors in Bombay, and he was of opinion that there had been nothing unprofessional in his (Mr. Dinshaw's) conduct. Suggestions, such as he had made in an opening address, were often made by eminent counsel. Mr. Dinshaw disclaimed all intention of offering a personal affront to his Worship, and remarked he had been considerably pained to think his observations had possibly been taken personally. His worship thought it was a practice that could not be approved of by the Bench. He always expected counsel, in opening cases, to state the facts with moderation, and so long as he sat on the Bench he would express his disapproval. He did not consider it personally ; it appeared to him calculated to prejudice the case. Addressing the prisoner, his Worship said he had visited the spot at which the collision occurred. There were no excavations on the opposite side of the road, and nothing justified him in crossing the tram lines and going to his off-side. Apart from his being *prima facie* wrong in doing so, there was ample room for three carriages to go abreast on the side where the collision took place. His Worship thought the accused, by very little effort, could have avoided the accident. There was therefore, if not rashness, great negligence on his part, though it was alleged the horse was a new one, but of this there was no evidence. In sentencing the accused to one month's hard labour, the magistrate said he had put the life of the complainant in jeopardy, and the case therefore required a sentence of imprisonment.—In another case Cumma Veljee, a Hindoo carpenter, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle on Friday evening last in a rash and negligent manner, at Tardeo Road. He was fined Rs. 5.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CHALLENGE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

g is the result of the first ties :—

SINGLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ombay Gymkhana | beat | F F MacCartie, I M D | 6-4 6-2 |
| M ray, Calcutta Golf Club | „ | A V Frere, Byculla Club, | 6-3 ..1 |
| H Wallich, Carlton Club | „ | C Merriman, Marine Batta | 6-2 6-4 |
| F Jefferson, Ladies Gymkhana | „ | C A Kemball, Marine Batta | 6-4 6-2 |
| E Cloete, Royal Artillery | „ | H O'Connor Fairfax, L T C. | 6-4 6 1 |
| F Rathbone, Yacht Club | „ | H E Harrington, Carlton, | 6-2 6-4 |

DOUBLES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E Cloete ..... H Stacpole.. | Colaba | beat | F G Clarke, Rev H A Bren | Y M C A L T C | 6-3 6-1 |
| W Murray .. A Gould .... | Bombay Club | „ | A Henderson, Major Morse | 24th N I | 6-0 6-1 |
| C A Kemball, C Merriman.. | Marine Batta | „ | T J ..ly, H E Harrington | Carlton Club | 6-1 6-4 |
| F Jefferson.., F F McCartie | Ladies Gymkhana | „ | H Wallich, F Cornfield | Carlton Club | 6-1 6-4 |

SECOND TIES.

The following are the drawings for the second ties to be played off by Saturday evening, 13th inst.

SINGLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E Cloete, R A | v | F Jefferson, L G |
| W Murray, C G C | v | H Wallich, B C C |
| F Rathbone, Y C | v | F Ward, Gymkhana |

DOUBLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E Cloete H Stacpole, Colaba | v | F Ward, F Rathbone, Gymkhana |
| W Murray, A Gould, Bombay Club | v | F Jefferson F MacCartie, Lady's Gymkhana |
| C Kemball, C Merriman, Marine Battalion | v | Bye |

M. A. ROWLANDSON,
Honorary Secretary for L. T.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the g..., prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## AGRICULTURE IN WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, MARCH 5.

ALTHOUGH I have been over twenty-five years in India, during which time I have visited the greater part of it, and been present at, and assisted in managing, several exhibitions and agricultural shows, I must say I was not quite prepared to see in Kattywar such a show as that which has just been held at Wadhwan under the auspices of Colonel H. L. Nutt, the Senior Assistant Political Agent. It would be well, indeed, for India generally, if Government officers were backed up in such undertakings as Colonel Nutt has been by the Chiefs, not only of his own Prant, but of the whole of the province. But not only is Colonel Nutt to be congratulated on that account, for the people generally, Girassias, and even the labouring classes, vied with each other in bringing exhibits to the show. Some of the Chiefs were unavoidably prevented from attending in person, for instance, His Highness of Dhrangadra, as he could not leave his capital in consequence of the ceremonies now going on in connection with his granddaughter's marriage with the Maharajah of Ratlam, which takes place on the 8th instant, but he sent an able and willing representative, as did also the Wankaneer Durbar. The Chief of Palitana, too, was prevented coming from domestic circumstances ; but His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan, the Hon. the Thakore Sahib of Limbri, the Thakore Sahib of Saila, Chuda Muli, with others, not only were present, but gave their valuable assistance in many ways, judging not being the least onerous.

The spot selected for the show was the "Birdwood Garden" (adjoining the Girassia School), the originator of which, I should almost fancy, had a prospective idea of agricultural shows looming in his mind at the time he planned it, for it is divided into neat avenues nicely shaded with trees, and, I think, it would be most difficult to find a site so particularly suited for a show. In this garden the horses, cows, buffaloes, and other cattle, poultry, &c., &c., were located, while to the north the agricultural implements were arranged, among which must especially be mentioned the steam wheat-threshing machine which the indefatigable Director of Agriculture, Mr. Ozanne, had sent up, and in the working of which every one, including labouring men especially, seemed to take an immense interest. Still further north the ploughing match took place, which was a scene that almost baffles description. There were upwards of forty competitors, to each of whom half a bigah of land was assigned, the prizes being given to those who in half an hour ploughed most and best, *i. e.*, considering depth and straightness of the furrows. It appeared to me that very good work can be done even with a common native plough, when drawn by good, strong bullocks and guided by a firm hand. In class I. there were entries very many of which are well worthy of notice, but space will not allow me to describe them, I must, however, mention one or two, and especially a pure Katty stallion belonging to His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhaunagar, named "Reddo," a magnificent animal, which has taken the first prize in every show in which he has been exhibited for the past ten years. Also an Arab stallion, bred by the late Thakore Sahib of Palitana, but now the property of the Thakore Sahib of Gondal. His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi exhibited a large number of horses, among which was the grand thorough-bred English mare "Alice," which he has lately imported. The committee, judging these horses, certainly had their hands full ; but when such experts as Major Humfrey, H. H. the Thakore of Morvi, the Hon. the Thakore of Limbri, and the Thakore Sahib of Saila, with the assistance of Farrier-Sergeant W. Moody, of the Royal Artillery, took it up, there could be no doubt that the work would be most satisfactorily done. There was also a very fine collection of colts and fillies bred by the Bhavnagar and Gondal Durbars, and I am led to think that horse-breeding will take a turn for the better from the fact that very few of the mares exhibited were for sale, which I take to be a good sign. The show of cattle from all parts of the province was very good, some exceedingly fine bulls being sent from Dhandulpore and Dussara, and there were also a few very fine sheep. I must not forget the English and Alderny cows, calves, and bull sent by the Thakore Sahib of Gondal. There was a very fair collection of poultry, some of the specimens being first rate, Mrs. Nutt and Mrs. Strip being far ahead of all other competitors. To the south of the garden is the compound of the Assistant Political Agent, in which rows of tents were pitched, containing the following classes of exhibits :—Dogs, vegetables, fruits, grain, dairy produce, embroidery work by native ladies and children, etc., in the centre of which was placed a large shamiana where the lectures were given, and which held on many occasions an audience of over a thousand. The dogs were in three large tents joined together, making one, with kannats raised on either side, so that the animals were provided with a good amount of air, which was a great necessity, considering there were almost 100 shown, and nearly every one had a charpoy. We come now to the fruit, vegetables, and grain, really of a very superior quality, and most tastefully arranged by the gentlemen who volunteered their services. Taking these exhibits as specimens of what can be done in Kattywar, it seems to me that if the Political officers generally gave even a tithe of the encouragement to the people in their respective Prants, in the same way that Colonel Nutt does, we should soon be having shows here which could hardly be excelled in India. I must not fail to notice the exhibition of wheat, in connection with which a very interesting point should be borne in mind, *viz.*, that there were exhibits sent from five different States grown from seed obtained last season by Colonel Nutt, from Mr. Marshall, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay. The wheat now shown from that seed was declared by experts to be the very best kind which could be supplied to the English market, and this clearly shows that what is most appreciated in England can be easily procured in Kattywar, and all concerned are to be congratulated on the success of the experiment. The best collection of English vegetables was sent by the Jeypore Durbar, but not for the purpose of competing, but it must not be inferred that the local vegetables were not good. Collections from the Gondal Durbar, Colonel Watson's garden, the Bhavnagar Durbar, Civil Station, and Girassia School, Wadhwan, were all good, and showed clearly that kitchen gardening can be made a very thorough success in Kattywar if properly looked after. The indigenous vegetables from Kassim Malli of Wadhwan, the Dhrangadra Durbar, and the Jinjwara Kamdar were decidely good. The Gondal artichokes, Bijuna and Rajkot cabbages, Rajkot and Gondal cauliflowers, Bhavnagar and Dhrangadra onions, and the fine collection of chillies from Gondal all deserve special mention ; the pumpkins from Nowanagar and Dhrangadra (each large enough to provide a company with vegetables for a week) ran each other so close that the judges had to bracket them, and an ordinary sized table would be fairly well laid with nothing but the Dhrangadra yam on it. The Bhawnagar and Gondal tomatoes were magnificent, but lettuce, turnips, and English carrots were decidedly under the average. We now come to the fruit,—the large, small, and green plantains from Wankaneer, Dhrangadra, and Chuda were all good of their kind, and oranges, sweet limes, and pomeloes were all decidedly good, especially when it is remembered that these fruits are all of comparatively recent introduction into Kattywar ; the Rajkot Jail and Park were very well represented in this class. Bhavnagar pomegranates and guavas were also very good, and Colonel Watson's malli exhibited some Cape goosberries, which would run the proverbial big one very close. The Bhavnagar Durbar and Rajkot Jail also exhibited very good collections of 16 and 14 varieties respectively (all grown in the provinces). There was a plant of common Jhalawar cotton exhibited by R. Beadle, Esq., which I ought not to pass over without notice as I cannot remember to have ever seen or heard of so many bolls being taken from a single plant. The seed was sown in June 1885, and bolls were picked as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| January 4th, 1886 | 100 |
| February 1st „ | 100 |
| Do. 14th „ | 50 |
| Do. 20th „ | 14 |
| Do. 22nd „ | 5 |
| Do. 27th „ | 3 |
| Total | 272 |

A sample of cotton from the plant was also shown. The embroidery work of native ladies and others was also excellently arranged and really very good. I particularly noticed some needlework sent by Mrs. Macnaughten from the girls' school at Rajkot done by children as young as six or seven years of age. The next tent contained dairy produce, which certainly showed the excellence of the cows in this part. In the miscellaneous tent there was a fair collection of pottery of local manufacture, and also filters and figures, &c., cut out of, and carved in, stone from Dhrangadra, Jhan, Muli and other places. Colonel Nutt, I must say, is most successful in his endeavours to promote horse and cattle breeding and all agricultural pursuits, etc., this being the eighth show which he has arranged in Kattywar, and I believe the fourth in Wadhwan. Entrance to the show was free, and it is estimated that on the first day upwards of 6,000 persons passed the gates, and more than double that number on each of the two succeeding days. On the second day a very large number of native ladies visited the show (the general public being excluded for several hours), and showed a marked interest in all they saw.

The show was opened on the 1st of March at 5·30 p.m., when Colonel Nutt, accompanied by the Chiefs of Morvi, Wadhwan, Limbri, Saila, Lakhtar, Chuda, and Muli, with most of the European gentry, among whom I noticed Mrs. Nutt, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Horne, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Beadle, Mr. and Miss Duxbury, Mr. and Miss Laughton, Major Humfrey, Messrs. Aston, Ozanne, Beaman, Proctor-Sims, Booth, White, C. White, Hawes, Bulkley, Whittle, Robinson, Stuart, Dr. Tully, Harris, and Smith, and the representatives from Dhrangadra, Wankaneer, Bhavnagar, Jamnuggur, Rajkot, Gondal, Kotra, Mallia, and a following of some thousands met at the grand entrance, and opened the show, the National Anthem being played at the time by the band of the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan. On the end the judging (invidious work as a rule) commenced, and, as far as I have heard, there was only one dissentient from the opinion passed by the judges ; but it would be strange, indeed, if everybody was pleased. One feature of the show, however, which struck me much was the large attendance of all classes, high and low, at the lectures, seven of which were given by native gentlemen on agricultural subjects, as by memo. attached, who appeared to be well up in their respective branches, and who were listened to with great attention. Let us hope the audience will benefit from the advice given them. The horse jumping, what there was of it, was very good, and the riding of Mr. W. White, Dr. Tully, and Mr. C. White was justly much admired ; and now we come to the grand finale, when Chiefs, guests as noted above, with the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lynde, and others and visitors generally, in number from 1,000 to 1,200, assembled in the shamiana, around which crowds were standing, and Colonel Nutt addressed them with his usual tact and kind and earnest advice, after which the honorary secretary read the address in Guzerathi. I noticed here about 50 boys from the Girassia school, which is under the superintendence of S. A. Strip, Esq. (whose whole heart and soul appears to be in his work), a fine lot of manly boys who can handle the willow and lawn-tennis bat as well as most. All the animals in the show which had gained prizes were then paraded before the tent, after which the prizes were kindly given by Mrs. Nutt. I cannot conclude without again making some special mention of Colonel Nutt's indefatigable exertions to make the show the success it has been ; he was ubiquitous, and I am sure I am not saying too much when I remark that he made the show. None of us visitors can easily forget the kindness, attention, and bright, genial hospitality shown by Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, and our recollections of the Wadhwan Agricultural Show cannot but be most pleasant ones, may they be spared to inaugurate many more, and I, for one, be there to see them. Lectures were given as follows by—(1) Dalabharam Ranjeejauee, on Agricultural Reforms in India ; (2) Jivanlal Moolshunkar Chatrapati, Introductory Lecture on Agriculture ; (3) Gunesh Jetha, Common hindrances to farms in the improvement of farming ; (4) N. B. Bhajikar, Improvements in agriculture and the preservation of the soil from deterioration ; (5) Motilal Kasalchund, Present condition of Indian Agriculture and Commerce ; (6) Chaganlal Govindbhai, The objects of and advantages derived from Agricultural Shows ; (7) Wamaurao Balkrishna, Industry and Agriculture.

Colonel Nutt, in opening the show, said :—Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is indeed a gratifying sight to see so many true friends of agricultural progress assembled here to-day, for I am persuaded that the interests of all classes—the high and the low, the rich and the poor—are advanced in a very material manner by meetings such as these. At the present day, ladies and gentlemen, when the difficulties regarding the providing of suitable occupations for young men of education and spirit are everywhere multiplying, I am convinced that if we endeavour to turn their attention to the more intelligent cultivation of the land—of which there is so much to spare—to the breeding of superior horses, mules, cattle, plough bullocks and sheep, and to the growth of numerous excellent kinds of fruits and vegetables, we shall not only be putting them in the way of earning an honourable livelihood, but we shall be conferring very substantial benefits on the people of this country generally. There is a wonderful field open, ladies and gentlemen, for the employment of local enterprise and local energy in several distinct lines, each of which, if followed with judgment and persevering care, could only lead to success. I will mention two or three of these, and will only add that I regret that my official position and official occupations preclude my taking the active part I would wish in the undertakings named. The first is "horse and mule breeding," and "ponies" are of course included. Now we all know that the essentials for breeding horses or mules consist in a hot dry climate. A hard soil for the formation of the foot, sweet nourishing grasses, and pure water. All other requisites are accessories which can be procured anywhere and everywhere, and need not therefore be specially alluded to here. But the primary conditions which are absolutely necessary, if breeding is to be undertaken on any thing like an important scale, are all present here in this province not 40 miles from where we are now assembled. In the neighbourhood of Chotila, ladies and gentlemen, land possessing all the requirements I have mentioned could be obtained at a merely nominal rent, and horse and mule breeding on the Australian run system could there be established with immense advantage to all concerned. During the past year I have on three separate occasions been requested to either myself purchase remounts or help Government officers in purchasing them. Only a couple of months ago Colonel Ben. Williams, Remount Agent to the Government of India, wrote and asked me what chance there was of picking up good serviceable horses in this province, and I regret to say I was obliged to reply that the supply was not even sufficient for local demands, our new Agency Mounted Police having had to obtain their horses outside Kattywar, and actually in many instances from the Bombay markets. There is no doubt whatsoever that, if good remounts were procurable in this province, they would be bought up at once, so that breeders need be under no apprehension of finding any difficulty in disposing of their stock. Far abler and more experienced judges than I am, have over and over again declared that "Kattywar is a magnificent horse-breeding country ;" and if the supply is created, the demand will be great for horses fit for guns, native cavalry, mounted police, and ordinary driving and hacking. I commend this to the earnest attention of all interested in the matter, with a suggestion that a company be formed to carry out the idea in its entirety. The next line I would beg permission to indicate is the "Tobacco Industry." Excellent tobacco can undoubtedly be grown in this part of India, and the demand both out here and in Europe for unadulterated tobacco, manufactured into shapes suitable for smoking, is considerable. That we should be obliged to obtain what we want from distant Trichinopoly or Dindigul appears absurd enough when we consider that what is needed might be grown, cured, and manufactured so much nearer home. I can speak from personal experience on this subject when I say that this Indian tobacco if manufactured into suitable shapes for European consumption is much appreciated, and a big market exists to which all surplus supply could be sent at remunerative prices. It is evident that if the industry was fairly started and managed with prudence and economy a very good return would be made on the capital expended. I beg to recommend this matter to the notice of all interested, also with the suggestion that a company would best deal with it in a suitable manner. Mr. Bechardas Viharidas has taken up the subject with great spirit, and we have seen the products of his Neriad estate. In wishing him every success, I will add that his example deserves following in Kattywar. Another point which claims attention is the creation of good market gardens in the immediate neighbourhood of all towns and villages and the introduction of new and valuable kinds of vegetables and fruits which have been clearly proved to be adapted to the soil and climate. The tomato, for instance, is an exceedingly important vegetable, and might be extensively cultivated with great advantage, so also might beet-root, cauliflower, cabbages, knol-khol, and turnips. Then there are rozelle and the Cape gooseberry, which are perhaps more fruits than vegetables. Vines, figs, olives, arrowroot, superior kinds of rice and sugar-cane, linseed, turmeric, ginger, etc., etc. Already in some of the more advanced States of Kattywar the vegetables I have mentioned are grown in gardens at the capitals, but what we want to see is the systematic introduction by regular market gardeners of these good kinds of food to the notice of the people, who, subsisting as they do so largely on vegetables, will in due course learn to appreciate the benefits arising from additions to a somewhat limited diet. I wish specially on this most interesting occasion to again take the opportunity of impressing upon all interested in the land, and upon the rising generation in particular, the enormous importance of a thoroughly intelligent cultivation of it. The day has passed when any lout who has proved himself unfit for other avocations in life can turn to the land and do well by it. Look, ladies and gentlemen, at the vast strides made by science in the last few years. See what is now done by machinery, and with the aid of chemistry. Successful farming has become a scientific pursuit to a great extent, and depend upon it he who knows most will do the best. It is an honourable and a healthy life that led by even the lowliest cultivator. His is a business in which questions of extraordinary interest and importance are everlastingly cropping up, and we might stay here till midnight expatiating on its merits and advantages without exhausting the subject at all. It is very noticeable what a large number of Girassias and well to-do Patelias, as also genuine "sons of the soil," hard-working, honest fellows showing a keen interest in the business have come in to witness the show and take part in the proceedings in one way or another. I can only most earnestly hope that this agricultural meeting may become an annual institution, and so carry out the opinion expressed by Government in their resolution, in which they said that efforts such as these to be of real practical value should be continued. I have to thank the Chiefs of the Jhalavad Prant most heartily for taking so much personal trouble and interest in this meeting. But for their cordial assistance we could not have witnessed the scene presented to us. They have from the very commencement testified their goodwill in a thousand ways, and they have not only sent in their best produce, but they have personally attended the meeting, and so helped on the good cause in every possible manner. To the Chiefs of others States outside this Prant we are also much indebted, and notably to my old and valued friends—His Highness Sir Takhtsingji, His Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. It is very encouraging to see here Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, who so kindly sent up the steam wheat-thresher, which has been quite a centre of attraction, and which will, I trust, lead some of the wealthier Chiefs to consider the advisability of investing in machinery of that description. We are also uncommonly glad to welcome Major Humfrey, whose practical experience has been so unselfishly given in the matter of judging horses, and to see so many other old friends who have found their way to our meeting and helped us so vigorously. I must specially thank the members of the committee who have one and all vied with each other in rendering the show a success, and more especially are our thanks due to Rao Bahadur Keshourao Bhaskerji, the honorary secretary, who has been indefatigable in his efforts in this as on previous occasions. We must not forget the judges, too, whose patient labours deserve our warmest acknowledgements. I will conclude by expressing our appreciation of the kindness displayed by the ladies gracing the meeting with their presence, and I will ask Mrs. Nutt to favour us still further by distributing the prizes.

## BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

AT the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday, a public meeting and an exhibition, in connection with the above institution, were held under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Reay. The Hon. J. B. Peile presided. Lady Reay on arriving was cordially received by the assembly, which included many influential citizens of Bombay, both European and native. Among those present were Lady Reay, H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts, the Hon J. B. Peile, C.S.I., Sir William Wedderburn, Bishop Meurin, Dr. H. Cook, Colonel White, R.E., the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Captain Phayre, Dr. Arnott, Messrs. Geary, N. Spencer, Pherozshaw M. Mehta, Stockinger, T. S. Baker, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Drs. L. P. Gomes, Cowasjee Hormusji, and Shamrao Vittul, Messrs. K. R. Cama, J. C. Cama, K. N. Servai, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Manekshah Talleyarkhan, Jehangir C. Readymoney, Jehangir D. Framjee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas Chandrawarkar, Tribhuvandas M. Nathoobhoy, Dossabhoy D. Allbless Sir Michael de Quadros, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Bomanjee D. Petit, H. Kerigan, G. C. O'Connor, T. M. Major, J. F. Vaz, Dr. P. F. Gomes, Very Rev. T. Peters, V. G., Rev. J. McDonough, S.J., Rev. M. Fischer, S.J., and the Rev. R. Mayr, S.J.

Mr. T. A. Walsh, the principal of the institution, said—Mr. Chairman, my lord, ladies and gentlemen,—As this is the first occasion on which the school for Deaf-mutes has come before the public of Bombay, it might be proper that he should make a few observations with reference to the principles on which it was intended that the establishment should be conducted. The object which his Lordship Bishop Meurin had in view in founding this institution was to afford to deaf-mute children of every class in the community an opportunity of acquiring such an education as they are susceptible of receiving. Hence the institution opens its doors to children of all classes irrespective of the denomination to which they may belong. But lest there might possibly be an impression abroad that the school should utilize its opportunities of unduly influencing the minds of non-Christian pupils they desire it to have it clearly and distinctly understood that they did not intend that it should be an instrument of proselytism. Religion would be taught to Christian pupils alone, and if, in exceptional cases, the parents of pupils belonging to other classes expressly desire their children would also receive instruction in this branch. The principles which have for many years guided the working of Catholic educational institutions in this city were well known. Non-Christian scholars are admitted to instruction in all the branches of secular knowledge taught, but there was no interference whatever with the religious views of themselves or their parents. This tacit agreement between the authorities of the schools and the parents of the children had been always faithfully observed. They purposed following on the same lines, and Mr. Walsh felt satisfied that the name of the venerable and respected Catholic Bishop of Bombay was a sufficient guarantee that the contract entered into between them and the public shall be strictly adhered to. Mr. Walsh said he would then refer briefly to the historical aspect of the question of deaf-mute education and to the methods which have been devised to bring instruction within the reach of this class of sufferers. In the writings of the ancients mention is frequently made of individuals labouring under the infirmity of deaf-dumbness, but it is only in comparatively recent times that any serious attempts had been made to improve their mental condition. Perhaps the earliest instance on record of the successful instruction of a deaf-mute is that mentioned by the Venerable Bede in his Ecclesiastical History wherein he informed them somewhat in detail of the method followed by the saintly Archbishop of York, John of Beverly, in his efforts to teach articulation to a poor deaf-mute youth who came daily to the episcopal residence to receive some temporal assistance. The zeal and patience of the pious prelate triumphed over the natural difficulties which the boy's deafness presented, and as we are told, the Archbishop had the singular pleasure of hearing him articulate not merely individual words but entire phrases. John of Beverly died in 685, and from that period until towards the close of the 16th century little seems to have been done for the intellectual improvement of the deaf. At the latter date, however, considerable interest was excited in this class by the singular success achieved by a learned Spanish Benedictine Monk, named Pedro Ponce de Leon, who undertook the instruction of three deaf-mutes, the children of a noble Spanish family. Ponce de Leon who died in 1584 was succeeded by his countryman John Paul Bonet, who published in 1620 at Madrid a work embodying the principles on which the learned Benedictine and himself had proceeded in the education of the mutes who had been confided to them. Less than thirty years afterwards an Englishman, John Bulwer, published a work entitled "Philocophus or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Friend" in which he develops the principles by which the eye may be trained to understand articulate speech by observing the labial movements of the speaker and by which the deaf-mute may be taught to elicit vocal language. Shortly after the publication of Bulwer's work Dr. Wallis, Savilian Professor of Mathematics at Oxford, and John Conrad Amman, a distinguished Swiss physician, resident at Amsterdam, occupied themselves with the education of deaf-mutes by means of speech, and gave to the public the details of their methods. Wallis's work appeared in 1653 and Ammon's was published in 1662. Like Ponce de Leon Wallis did not attempt to teach lip-reading which, in the opinion of many was the most essential feature of the oral system. From this period until the latter half of the eighteenth century little progress was made towards popularizing the education of the deaf and dumb. But in 1778 at Leipsic, in Germany, and a short time previously at Paris, the first institutions for such children were opened and attracted considerable attention throughout Europe. The founder of the first was Samuel Heinicke, and the Institution at Paris which still exists owes its origin to the illustrious Abbe de l'Epee, who will ever be recognized as one of the greatest benefactors to humanity. The methods followed by the two founders were radically and essentially different. Heinicke adopting the system of Ammon to whom belongs the credit of having been the first who clearly laid down the principles on which the oral instruction of the deaf must be based, made articulation or speech the groundwork or distinguishing feature of his method. De l'Epee, on the other hand, considering the impracticability of giving speech to those born without the sense of hearing held that it was of greater importance to enable them to communicate their ideas in written language than to give them what must necessarily be defective or imperfect speech. He accordingly adopted the natural language of the deaf-mute systematized and developed it by the addition of a large number of arbitrary or conventional signs, and made this the instrument by which to interpret written language. In his system signs or gestures were not an object but a means of instruction. The method developed and improved by Heinicke was adopted by the institutions founded in Germany and in German speaking countries, the Abbe de l'Epee's system naturally spread through France and was preferred in the other European countries as well as in the United States schools for the deaf were established. The systems became known by the names of French and German methods respectively. Outside of German speaking countries the French or sign system prevailed until very recently. But within the past dozen years new departure has been taken. The remarkable results attained in schools where the oral system was taught becoming more known, and the system itself being better understood the opinion of the profession respecting the comparative merits of the two methods had undergone an entire change. Outside of Germany, the Italian teachers were the first to perceive the superiority of the oral system, they adopted it and so incontestable was this success that at an International Congress of teachers of the Deaf and Dumb held at Milan in 1880, and attended by representatives from institutions of every country in Europe and by several eminent teachers of the United States, a resolution was almost unanimously passed recognising the superiority of the oral method and recommending its general adoption. Since 1880 the gestural method is losing its place in European schools, and the articulation or vocal system is taking its place. The pupils of our institutions are being trained on the lines of what is termed the pure oral system, a fundamental principle of which is that speech must be taught by speech. The method has its difficulties, no doubt, but that ultimate success can be attained is unquestionable. Mr. Walsh said he was sure it was not necessary for him to ask your kind indulgence on behalf of the pupils about to be submitted for examination. The period during which they had been under instruction has been very short, they had, as the deaf must always have exceptional difficulties to contend with in the acquisition of speech ; and appearing before such a large and distinguished audience it was but natural to expect that they should feel no little embarrassment. Their vocalization would be wanting in the distinctness, the sweetness and expression which characterize the speech of those who receive their knowledge of oral language through the instrumentality of the ear, and when vocal organs have been suitably exercised from their earliest infancy. The speech of the deaf must always be artificial, and no matter what the zeal or abilities of the teacher may be, he could never succeed in imparting to the congenitally deaf, that delicate appreciation of sound which is the privilege of their hearing brethren. We cannot make four senses do the work of five. Sight or feeling could never adequately discharge the function proper to hearing, and as it is by these senses alone the deaf must learn to distinguish and estimate the value of articulate sounds, it was easy to infer how imperfect their speech must necessarily be. But if they could enable the deaf-mute to make himself fairly understood by those with whom he was brought into frequent relation, and if we can impart to him the power of comprehending with more or less facility what is orally addressed to him they may claim to have conferred on him great and singular advantages. That so much can be done Mr Walsh was fully satisfied, and notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties which the English language offered—by reason of its strange inconsistencies of orthography and pronunciation—perhaps no other language exhibits more anomalies between the written and the phonetic expression that our pupils can attain by the end of the course such a knowledge of both oral and written English as will prove quite sufficient for the purposes of intercourse with their more favoured fellow-men.

Here followed a most interesting exhibition of the training which the pupils of the institution have received under Mr. Walsh. Their powers were tested in various ways, and the success with which they went through the ordeal showed what marvellous results can be achieved by the system under which they are being educated. The infirmities of the unfortunate children were so far conquered as to enable them almost to speak and to understand and answer the various questions put to them by their teacher. In the first place, there was an exercise in lip-reading, the words uttered by the master being repeated before the audience as distinctly as was possible under the circumstances. On a table were placed a number of toys, books, and other articles, which were correctly indicated by the pupils on reading their names from the teacher's lips. They also expressed orally and in writing the names of the objects presented to them. Then followed a test of their knowledge of the qualities of objects, the children pointing out, without making a single mistake, the red or yellow book, the long or short pencil, that they were told to pick up from among the articles before them. Simple problems in multiplication were worked orally before the audience, and the pupils also displayed a good knowledge of the elementary geography of India, important places being correctly pointed out on the map. The exhibition concluded with the recitation of a piece of poetry by one of the deaf mutes, the articulation of the words being just distinct enough to enable, at least those who were near the lad, to follow him fairly well. The pupils, in the course of their examination, were frequently rewarded with applause, in which it was most gratifying to see some of their own number heartily join.

The chairman said : Your Excellency Lady Reay, your Lordship Bishop Meurin, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It would be unreasonable for me to occupy any of your time now, but the proposers and seconders of the resolutions will tell you more of this institution and of the great work which was overlooked until it attracted the catholic charity of my respected friend, Bishop Meurin (cheers), who now appeals to the community in general for assistance. I will only say that this large assemblage, representing so many nationalities and denominations of our community, is a distinct proof that the true note has been struck. I will now call upon the Hon. K. T. Telang to move the first resolution. (Cheers.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang moved—"That recognizing the deserving character of the institution for Deaf-mutes at Grant Road, this meeting calls upon all classes of the citizens of Bombay, and upon the inhabitants of the Presidency generally, to testify by their liberal support of this establishment the great necessity and utility of the work, which this Institution has undertaken to accomplish." He said the resolution required no laboured advocacy on his part. When Mr. Walsh had kindly called upon him with reference to the proceedings of that evening, he impressed upon the speaker one important feature of the undertaking, namely, that in its humane effort it included all classes of the community. But from what he had just now witnessed, he (Mr. Telang) should say that, even if the institution had not possessed that catholic character, it would nevertheless have been entitled to the support and encouragement of all classes of the community. (Applause.) Its claims, however, to public support were increased a hundred-fold seeing that it was open to all classes of the community. They had seen that day how efforts, made from the heart and guided by a powerful and judicious head, could conquer the infirmities of nature. (Hear, hear.) The Hindoo community had a large compassionate fund for the infirm and the helpless. But he must admit it to be one of the defects of their system and character that the use of the fund did not take that active form which was manifested in other communities. It had not, for instance, taken the extremely important form of an institution of that sort which was entitled to all the support and encouragement which would be given to it, not merely by the citizens of Bombay, but by the inhabitants of this Presidency, and even of all India. (Applause.) But the obligation lay specially upon the people of this city and this Presidency to support this institution, which, under Dr. Meurin and those who were acting with him, had achieved such remarkable success. (Applause.) Mr. Telang thought he could, without being presumptuous, point to this work of charity as a moral particularly for the guidance of his own countrymen. It showed how these ministers of religion devoted their time, attention, and energy not merely to works which came within their particular sphere, but to works of such a philanthropic character. (Hear, hear.) The people of India were apt rather too much to cultivate the passive or contemplative side of life, but they should profit by the display of activity shown elsewhere, which gave rise to institutions like the present in which the infirmities of God's creatures were conquered with such signal success. (Applause.)

Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, in seconding the resolution, said it was not necessary to add anything on his part to the eloquent terms in which the motion had been proposed by Mr. Telang. He would content himself with saying that he had not the slightest doubt that the object was so worthy, and the inhabitants of Bombay had always come forward with such a liberal spirit to encourage all sorts of worthy objects, that they would support the present work of charity with all their might. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Cook said that this resolution necessarily followed the one which had just been proposed and carried with acclamation. It was necessary that some arrangement should be made to provide for the reception of deaf-mutes of the various classes ; but he had little to say in this respect. He had, however, been asked by Bishop Meurin to make a few observations as regards the scientific side of the question ; and he, therefore, purposed to say a few words explaining the peculiar way in which deafness brought about the loss of speech, and as to say a few words regarding the physiology of the matter. The history of the gradual rise and extension of the teaching of deaf-mutes had already been graphically given by Mr. Walsh ; and, besides, the meeting had been able to see the remarkable results of the teaching which had been carried on by him in this city. The infant, of course, came into the world, utterly dependent on those in whose care it was ; and by degrees it acquired a certain amount of independent action and intellectual development, until at last it was able to take its place in the world as, more or less, an honourable member of society. It would be necessary to dwell for a moment on the phenomena of light which was here exhibited. The spirit was an intangible, an immaterial matter which could have no direct connection with the material objects surrounding it, and which could in no way be influenced by the various forces without a medium by which it could communicate its own inherent powers. In order that it should be capable of communicating with the external world, it was necessary that the various avenues by which the operations of external forces may reach it should be open, especially the senses of sight and hearing, and the faculties of speech. Now, they all know how great was the loss of sight ; and in a certain manner, it undoubtedly necessitated a loss of the enjoyments and pleasures of life. It did not, however, shut out the spirit from a communication with surrounding things ; but a loss of the sense of hearing, on the contrary, implied also a further and more serious loss, that of speech. As they had just seen, with those who are born deaf and dumb, the faculty of speech must first of all be conveyed from impression without ; and if any method is to be adopted, it must be artificial. Of the hopeless conditions of deaf-mutes in the earlier ages of the world's history they had traces in the writings of the ancients ; and by the code of Justinian, deaf-mutes were shut out from all social privileges. Even St. Augustin himself had stated that deaf-mates were incapable of religious instruction, and as such, incapable of religious faith. Now the condition of things had changed ; the result throughout the world had been most happy and fortunate, and deaf-mutes were now either supported by public charity, or employed in various trades and occupations. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee said the resolution he was going to move was put into his hands suddenly at that moment, and he might, therefore, have excused himself by saying that he was not prepared to say anything worthy of the occasion. But any one who stood there and observed for half an hour the wonderful work they had witnessed that day could not but be inspired with large and sympathetic ideas. (Applause.) He looked at the whole performance, not as a mere matter of amusement, though it did amuse him in one way ; but he had almost looked at it with awe, as being an illustration of the power which one human being could exercise over another ; and of the faculties possessed by man for achieving most extraordinary results. (Hear, hear.) If ever he knew or understood the word "miracle" in its true sense, the performance which they saw that day was really a miracle. (Loud applause.) It made the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak, and he did not know what greater miracle there could be than this. The deaf-mute, as he stood, was an animal shut out from the world, and the inspiration, as he, (Mr Dadabhai) should call it, of the man who first thought of making the deaf and dumb to be able to speak and hear was an inspiration which made them look up to God with reverence and thankfulness. (Applause.) These unfortunate boys were originally in the condition of pure animals, but they have been now raised to regular humanity. They understood what human ideas were ; they enjoyed the interchange of ideas, and no one who observed the faces of the children on that occasion could have failed to see what inward satisfaction, what an intense and exquisite feeling of pleasure they enjoyed at every word they spoke and every phenomenon they exhibited. (Applause.) If there was blessing upon any human work, this surely was one on which the blessing of God must fall. He had no doubt that if its character was properly understood by his countrymen, they would see that to support a work of that nature was not merely helping a charitable object, but performing a religious duty. (Applause.) Therefore, it was with intense pleasure that he seconded the resolution of Dr. Cook. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then cordially adopted.

Mr. Grattan Geary next rose and said the resolution which was placed in his hands was as follows :—"That considering the large number of deaf-mutes in this Presidency who are growing up without any kind of intellectual instruction, this meeting most respectfully desires to urge on Government the propriety of affording such financial assistance to this Institution as may enable the committee of management to extend to as many as possible of this afflicted class the incalculable benefits of educational training." Mr. Geary said they were only recently informed of the fact that this admirable institution had been organized, quite unknown to the general public, by Dr. Meurin. He believed it was the only institution of the kind in India, and as they had seen that day, it had achieved very great success in the important work it had undertaken. (Hear, hear.) There were no fewer than 16,000 deaf-mutes in the Bombay Presidency, of whom some 550 were in Bombay alone. The Municipal Corporation of this city, although it had several heavy works on hand which strained their finances, had contributed to the funds of the present institution as much as it was in its power to give, and he hoped that Government would now follow that example and do what was necessary to place the work on a better footing. In America a sum of 1,300,000 dollars was spent by the State upon the education of deaf-mutes, and in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland—in fact, in all the States of Europe,—Government thought it their duty to undertake the education of these unhappy creatures. (Hear, hear.) In undertaking the education of the deaf-mutes they would rescue a large number of human beings from the isolation, which would otherwise be their lot, and bring them into communication with mankind. This was a very important work, to which, he hoped, Government would give all the assistance they could. (Applause.)

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta seconded the resolution. He said that any help which Government would see fit to give to this institution would, he was sure, be received with the deepest gratitude. He had no doubt that in a cause like this Government would not stint the help which they might find themselves in a position to render. (Applause.)

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. K. N. Servai proposed—"That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the generous action of the Bombay Municipality in unanimously granting a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem towards the support of this institution." He said they were all aware that with the assumption of constitutional rights and privileges serious obligations were involved, and he was very happy to say that the Municipality of this city was as much alive to the obligations it had incurred as it was anxious to rise in the scale of local self-government. In connection with local self-government it was one of the most important functions of the Municipality to encourage and support, to the best of its means, every movement undertaken in the cause of education, and as they must have observed from the exhibition which the young boys had made that evening that this institution for deaf-mutes was eminently an educational institution. (Applause.) He thought, therefore, they would all agree with him that the Municipality could not have made its grant in a more appropriate or a more deserving cause. As a member of the Corporation that made this grant, he naturally felt a restraint in speaking of that body in the terms of praise it might appear to deserve. But then he must not lose that opportunity of speaking in the most emphatic terms of the assistance which the present Municipal Commissioner had rendered in enabling the Municipality to do all the important works of charity and usefulness which came before it in the ordinary course of business. (Hear, hear.) Municipal government in this city had had a progressive existence ; but he (Mr. Servai) said that its success was chiefly due to the right selection by Government of the Municipal Commissioners, and the conscientious discharge of their duty by these officers. He had no doubt that, as Mr. Ollivant found more funds at his disposal, he would advise the Corporation to help the institution with larger funds. But at the same time, they must remember that, however large the grant which the Municipality might be able to give, and however valuable, be the support which Government might be induced to offer, they would have mainly to depend upon substantial support from the public at large. In a letter which recently appeared in the public papers Mr. Baker showed by all the force of contrast that, while there were forty-five institutions of this kind in England, they had in Bombay only one institution of slender means at Grant Road. (Hear, hear). As citizens of this prosperous city, it would not be becoming of them, if they failed to support an institution of such a beneficial character adequately in order to put it on a permanent basis. The speaker was glad that Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit already headed the list. A beginning so auspiciously made augured certain success. (Applause.) While speaking of Mr. Petit, he begged to be pardoned, if by the force of association he were reminded of the solid material assistance given by him and other members of his community for objects of benevolence or public usefulness. Thanks to the just and righteous British Government which had raised his community to prosperity, they were thus able to justify their existence in the land of their adoption. The greater the difficulty under which a charitable action was done the greater was the peace, the solace and the happiness, which was the foretaste of the happiness to be enjoyed hereafter. It was not, indeed, given to us all to be heroes. It was given to every one to be so great as to devote himself and his all in the service of his race, to drown the one drop of egoism in the vast ocean of altruism. But they might all, by doing what little they could, when occasions like this presented themselves, share some of the rays of the heavenly light which surrounded the heads of the greatest benefactors of mankind. (Applause.)

Mr. Stockinger, in seconding the resolution, expressed his pleasure that the capital of Western India abounded in charitable institutions which were an honour to the city.

The resolution was then carried.

The chairman said :—Your Excellencies, my Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The business of this meeting is completed, the facts have been placed fully ; before you, and I have very little to add. In this case, as in many others, we are called upon to help the helpless in India by bringing to them the skilful devices of the West. The helpless whom we are asked to aid in this case are fellow-creatures whose mortal powers are as active and as normal as ours, but who are shut out by their misfortune from communion with their fellows through the ordinary channels. If this work appears a novelty in India, we must not suppose that the people of India are wanting in humanity to the afflicted. (Hear, hear). That is not the fact, but, as Mr. Telang said, their humanity finds expression rather in providing subsistence and an asylum rather than in devising remedies and alleviations, where perhaps remedies and alleviations have seemed impossible. That they are not impossible has been proved to us this afternoon. We have seen what can be done by intelligent ingenuity and patience to remove the disabilities of the deaf and mute, to provide a substitute for the faculties which are wanting, to conduct through the eye that interchange of thought against which the ear is shut, and in which the tongue is impotent to take a part. In one of the resolutions just carried, it is decided that an appeal should be made to Government for aid. In this early stage of the proceedings I am not prepared nor empowered to say in what form or to what extent the aid of Government may be expected. But this work is a form of education, and a form which in a special degree should appeal to our sympathy and open our purses. (Applause). It is a work which should be begun by the community. But it is a principle of our administration that the State will aid the efforts of private enterprize in educational undertakings. In this case the aid may well be of a special kind to meet the special circumstances. I feel justified in saying that, if the institution is firmly established on sound principles, the support of Government will not be withheld. (Applause).

Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee said he had very great pleasure in proposing the resolution which had been entrusted to him, and it was one which he felt sure would be carried with acclamation. It was a hearty vote of thanks to our honourable chairman for his able conduct in the chair. (Applause.) Mr. Peile, was for some time the head of the Educational Department in this Presidency, and they all knew how well and ably he directed the destinies of that department. Since then he had always taken a deep interest in matters educational, and even at this day in his capacity as a member of the Government and as Vice-Chancellor of the University he was known to take a warm interest in the promotion of the cause of education in this Presidency. (Applause.) Having done so much for the fortunate classes, it must be a source of peculiar pleasure to him to preside at this meeting and lend the support of his high influence to a movement which is calculated to bring happiness to the homes of the unfortunate deaf and dumb. The speaker moved "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., for his kindness in presiding on this occasion." (Applause.)

Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta here rose and said that, before the proceedings were concluded, it was their duty to express their grateful acknowledgements to Dr. Meurin, the original promoter of the whole institution. (Applause.) He was afraid he might be out of order in rising to propose the vote of thanks, but he thought they could not part without tendering their acknowledgments to Dr. Meurin. (Applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition, which was cordially carried.

The chairman, in reply, said he had no doubt they were all very thankful to Lady Reay who had graced the assembly with her presence. (Loud applause.)

Bishop Meurin in a few words returned thanks and expressed his pleasure at the hearty sympathy they had evinced for the institution.

The proceedings then terminated.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th March, 1886.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

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|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·888 |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71·5 |
| Dew Point | 68·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·707 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 85·7 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 71·0 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 287 |

* From midnight to midnight.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

THE withdrawal of gold for France still continues Reuter reporting a further £100-000 again yesterday. Rates of discount in London remain unaffected, however, at 1¾ per cent. on 3, and 2 per cent. on 6 months' bills. Consols still come at 101⅛, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is practically unchanged at 101⅞ ex-dividend. In Rupee Paper a decline of ⅛ is reported, and French Rentes in Paris are ¼ down.

In the London General Produce markets a generally easier tendency is apparent, Linseed is reported 3d. lower in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay quality per quarter, Calcutta, Rapeseed has receeded 9d. per quarter for Gold Yellow. In Wheat Hard Red to arrive *viâ* Cape is quoted 3d. down.

At the London Skin sales yesterday 810,000 Goat and 400,000 Sheep skins were sold. Of the former good Bombay qualities were in demand at an advance of 1d., but Madras were slow of sale, and for common qualities 1d. per lb. lower. Sheep skins were in good request and ½ to 1d. per lb. dearer.

Cotton has been very irregular within the past few days, alternately strong or the reverse, according to the character of the American advicees.

In Liverpool yesterday, on the strength of the previous day's light receipts and higher prices in the States, the market closed strong with sales of 12,000 bales, including 500 Surats, prices showing an advance of 1-16d. in Broach on the spot and 1-16d. in Americans to arrive. In the meantime New York on Friday had gone back 11 points in futures on the head of liberal receipts, which in turn unsettled Liverpool again on Saturday, the sales being only 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Quotations were unaltered on the spot, except for a rise of 1-16d. in Broach, but Americans to arrive were 3-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. lower. At the same time that we get this news, though we have the New York message advising receipts of only 6.000 bales, and a recovery in future of 13 points in consequence, Monday's advice from Liverpool therefore will probably be as strong as ever again, and if the receipts go on diminishing, as at present, indicating little if anything over a 6¼ million crop, there is room for a considerable rise in rates, notwithstanding the adverse condition of trade in Europe.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1886 | 1885 | 1884 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 68,000 | 55,000 | 69,000 |
| ,, exports to U. K. | 48,000 | 28,000 | 57,000 |
| ,, ,, Cont. | 33,000 | 33,000 | 49,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 4,549,000 | 4,419,000 | 4,372,000 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. ,, | 1,607,000 | 1,930,000 | 1,869,000 |
| ,, ,, Cont. ,, | 1,352,000 | 1,198,000 | 1,142,000 |
| ,, Stock in the Ports | 986,000 | 770,000 | 900,000 |
| Saturday's receipts | 6,000 | 6,000 | 8,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1886 | 1885 | 1884 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 3,170,000 | 2,920,000 | 3,320,820 |
| ,, ,, Surats | 267,000 | 321,000 | 471,000 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 698,000 | 974,000 | 999,000 |
| ,, London | 15,000 | 40,000 | 65,000 |
| American afloat | 190,000 | 190,000 | 250,000 |
| East Indian ,, | 46,000 | 45,000 | 116,000 |
| | 949,000 | 1,249,000 | 1,430,000 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 4¾d. | 6 1-16d. | 5¼d. |
| ,, Good Fair Dhollera | 3 15-16d. | 4⅜d. | 4⅛d. |
| Difference | 15-16d. | 1 7-16d. | 1⅛d. |

Our local market for the staple here to-day has been undoubtedly easier in the matter of price, but there has been a fairly good business doing all the same at the decline established of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and in view of the turn things have since taken, buyers will no doubt congratulate themselves on having availed of the temporary relapse to get in. A noticeable feature to-day has been the widening of the difference between Good and Fine Broach. For early delivery it was generally understood that, if real Broach were tendered, the buyer of the former would be pretty certain to get the latter, but the falling-off in the quantity of some of the recent deliveries shows that this will soon be a very remote change, and sellers are holding for something like proportionate rates. Of Bhownuggurs there have been free sellers out to-day, and there can be no question that the prospects of the crop justified them. From people in the position to form a reliable estimate, we learn that the crop will be quite a month earlier and 25 per cent. larger than last season. If so and the markets offer inducements to operators such as they have done lately, exports may still run up to the million bales in the six months. The following are to-day's prices :—

| | F.G.F. | Good. | F. Good. | Fine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, ready | Rs. 145 | 152 | 158 | 167 |
| Oomras, March } Ditto April } | 165 | No sellers of steapled Cotton. | | |
| Broach, March | ,, 196 | | | 201 |
| Ditto April | ,, 193-4 | | | |
| Dhollera April | ,, 174 | | 179 | 188 |
| Ditto May | ,, 172 | | 178 | |

WHEAT is if anything steadier. There are willing buyers at yesterday's quotations, but sellers are holding for an advance of ½ anna per cwt.

LINSEED is firmer again, and we now quote March at Rs. 6-6, May at Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with only a moderate business passing, at the same time rates are no lower. The following are current rates :—

| | Ready | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | ,, | 17-6 to 18-9 |
| London | ,, | 20-0 |
| Open Charter | ,, | 20-0 |
| Havre | ,, | 20-0 |
| Dunkirk | ,, | 18-9 to 20-0 |
| Antwerp | ,, | 18 9 to 20-0 |
| Marseilles | ,, | 18-9 to 20-0 |
| Trieste, Venice | ,, | 27-6 to 25-9 at 2s. |

PIECE-GOODS.—Business is rather of a dragging character from first hands, supplies for the moment being more than dealers can comfortably negotiate, nor are they on the decrease, as the shipments from the U. K. during February will show. The following gives a comparison of Reuter's figures received this morning with the same period past year :—

| | | Feb. | Since 1st Jan. 1886. | Same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | | | | |
| Plain Cottons | yds. | 4,50,00,000 | 10,02,00,000 | 7,77,00,000 |
| Coloured Cottons | ,, | 57,50,000 | 1,26,00,000 | 82,50,000 |
| Printed Cottons | ,, | 1,38,50,000 | 3,06,50,000 | 1,78,00,000 |
| Twist | lbs. | 15,00,000 | 32,50,000 | 21,00,000 |
| Calcutta. | | | | |
| Plain Cottons | yds. | 8,90,50,000 | 16,10,50,000 | 13,37,50,000 |
| Coloured Cottons | ,, | 73,50,000 | 1,52,50,000 | 1,27,00,000 |
| Printed Cottons | ,, | 26,00,000 | 52,50,000 | 67,50,000 |
| Twist | lbs. | 16,00,000 | 28,00,000 | 22,50,000 |
| Madras. | | | | |
| Plain Cottons | yds. | 60,00,000 | 1,19,00,000 | 1,07,00,000 |
| Coloured Cottons | ,, | 11,00,000 | 25,50,000 | 26,00,000 |
| Printed Cottons | ,, | 46,50,000 | 33,50,000 | 17,50,000 |
| Twist | lbs. | 15,50,000 | 29,50,000 | 10,00,000 |

EXCHANGE.—For a Saturday the market has been steady with a fair business doing. A considerable amount of private bills has been placed during the day for March-April delivery at 1s 6 3-32d. and for May at 1s. 6 1-16d., probably not less than 10 lakhs, and we hear of Bank demand having been sold for August-September delivery at 1s. 5⅞d. per rupee. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5 15-16d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 29-32d. | ,, |
| Do. Three months' sight | 1s. 6d. | ,, |
| Credits ,, | 1s. 6 3-32d. | ,, |
| Francs ,, | 1·90½d. to ¾d. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady. Fours for cash we quote at Rs. 97½ ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills continue firm, and in many cases are a trifle firmer. Bombay Saw Mills are down to Rs. 280 ; Kemp and Co., Ld., to Rs. 330.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Trafalgar, 1,696 tons, Captain D. Johnston, sails to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE ship Kahlamba, 309 tons, Captain G. S. Hyne, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Marlborough, 1,163 tons, Captain E. H. Lilley, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with some bottom cargo.

THE steam-ship Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain G. Bullock, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Rallis, 2 children, 2 nurses and ayah.

THE steam-ship Indus, 1,616 tons, Captain R. Leslie, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Tyne, 3rd Feb., with a cargo of railway iron. She is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain M. L. Mars, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Liverpool, 3rd Feb., with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

### ARRIVALS OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Nepaul, 1,987 tons, Captain G. Alderton, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Shangai, 11th Feb., with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Shangai :—Mr. A. S. Silas. From Hongkong :—Mr. P. Cader and Mr. Adam. From Singapore :—Mr. L. W. Kuebler. From Penang :—Three natives. From Sydney :—Capt. Mercer. From Melbourne :—Mr. Manson and 2 natives. From Colombo :—Mr. Higgins, Mr. Chinside, Mr. J. G. Smith, and one deck. From Madras :—One deck passenger.

### DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain R. W. B. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for China, etc., with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney :—Miss McGuinness, Mr. A. K. Maitland, and 2 native servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pratt, 2 children, infant and nurse, and Mr. Weekes. For Singapore :—Captain D. B. Hoggan and one native servant, Mrs. Hoggan and infant. For Yokohama :—Mr. Kennedy. For Colombo :—Miss Augus. For Shanghai :—Mr T. Lang. For Hongkong :—Mr. Merwanjee P. Bazonjee.

### DEPARTURE OF THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. BELGRAVIA.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Belgravia, 3,274 tons, Captain G. C. Boothby sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. and Miss Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Silcock, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Metcalfe, infant and nurse, Captain B. Martin and friend, Master Gonlan and nurse, Mrs. Ross, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Nedham, 4 children and ayah, Mrs. Filose and infant, Mrs. Wiehe, infant and ayah, Miss Prescott, and friend, Mr. M. P. Lynch, Miss Wickers, Major Macartney, Mrs. Nugent, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and 2 children, Mrs. Cordner and 2 children, Major and Mrs. Richards and 2 children, Mrs. Price and 3 children, Mrs. Dawson, infant and ayah, Mrs. Tickell 2 children and ayah, Col. and Mrs. Battiscombe, child, and nurse, Mr. Stewart. For New York :—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Goheem and 4 children, Mr. W. E. Hitcock, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 5 children, Revd. Dr. Bissel, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Gates and 5 children.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Secundra (s) | Sharp | Calcutta, Feb. 6. |
| 7 | Rimpha (s) | Pines | Cardiff, Jan. 28. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Abana (s) | McKenlay | Antwerp. |
| | Bhownuggur (s) | Nacoda | Bhownuggur. |
| | Marlborouh (s) | Lilley | Kurrachee. |
| | Belgravia (s) | Boothby | Liverpool. |
| 7 | Deccan (s) | Haselwood | China, &c. |
| | Kohinur (s) | Bullock | Coast and Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship Trafalgar, Johnston, for Calcutta.
,, Kahlamba, Hyne, for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Khiva, for China, &c.
,, Atrato, for Antwerp.
,, Merka, for Zanzibar.
,, Principia, for Marseilles.

### CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVAL.
2 Africa (s) ......Loutit ......Singapur, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

March 2.—Barques Messina and Strathendrick.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WANTED
AT ONCE, a thoroughly competent European BANDMASTER, one trained at Kneller Hall preferred, for a Bombay Native Regiment.
Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating terms, to the BAND PRESIDENT, 22nd Bombay Infantry, Satara.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
K. P., G. C. M. G., P. C., G. M. S. I.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. LAZARUS' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Viceroy, who after personally expressing his approval has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Ophthalmic Optician.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.
Plain Square .................... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square ............... ,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. ,, 1,500
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ...... Rs. 35-0 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square ...... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs).. ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case ............ Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED.

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*THE tenth series of Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Term of 1886-87.*

*SUBJECT.—SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT.*

*The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.*

*The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.*

*Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.*

*By order,*
*PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,*
*University Registrar.*

*Will Shortly be Issued.*

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CHASE—February 28, at Saidpore, the wife of W H Chase, of a son.

LEDGARD—March 1, at Cawnpore, the wife of H Ledgard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—COLLIER—February 8, at South Audley-street, Madras, Henry, son of Lieut-Colonel C P Taylor, Madras S C, to Amy, daughter of A B Collier, Esq, of Collington, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

BATES—February 26, at Peshawar, after a short illness, Hannah Amelia, eldest daughter of Band-Master R D Bates, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, aged 13½ years. Deeply regretted.

DAVIES—February 28, at Madras, Louisa, the wife of Lieut-Colonel H C Davies, Madras Staff Corps.

McDERMOTT—February 28, at Rawal Pindi, Frederick James Parry, only son of Michael Thomas and Sophia Ann McDermott, aged 1 year, 7 months and 24 days Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886.

THE correspondence which we published on Saturday respecting the proposal to open an English school at Manmad raises an important though by no means novel question of educational policy. The representations on the subject which the local representatives of various missionary societies labouring in the Presidency have made to the Government of India, give to the incident a wider interest than would have attached to it if the only point at issue had been whether or not the educational necessities of Manmad are adequately provided for by the District Board on the one hand, and the Church Missionary Society on the other. Evidently the memorialists believe that the status of the missionary schools is endangered by the action of the Government, and so believing, they have been warranted in appealing to the Government of India on the matter. If the appeal has on all essential points gone against them, it has been not because of a want of skill in presenting their case but because of the insecurity of the position which they have taken up. The complaint which was originally laid before the Government of Bombay was set forth at some length, but we suspect that most people who try to take a disinterested view of these matters will conclude that the Rev. R. A. Squires and the body which he represents had not a very substantial grievance to go upon. It is beyond doubt that the Anglo-vernacular school which the Church Missionary Society have for some years maintained at Manmad has done valuable service to the community. The people, as Mr. Squires shows, welcomed the establishment of the school ; they have freely availed themselves of it ; the Educational Inspector of the district has borne satisfactory testimony to the quality of the teaching there. It is, no doubt, disappointing to the managers, who evidently have a strong belief that they are supplying all that the town needs in the matter of English education, to find themselves threatened with a competitor. But in the absence of proof that the competition which is threatened will be illegitimate or unfair, it is difficult to see how the Government of Bombay could perpetuate the monopoly of the Church Missionary Society in supplying English education to the people of Manmad. Mr. Squires alleges—and he appears to be corroborated by the Educational Inspector—that there is no room for another English school in Manmad. Yet two facts of capital importance seem in conflict with this assertion. The one is the readiness of well-to-do residents in Manmad to bear the cost of a second English school ; the other is the declared intention of the Society to build a new school, "as the present building is too small and inconvenient for the numbers that attend." We are bound, in justice to the Society, to recognize in this resolution a proof of their devotion to the cause of education ; we are not less bound, as a matter of logic, to accept it as a proof that the existing school does not quite satisfy the educational requirements of the district. Mr. Squires therefore takes an unduly despondent view of the state of affairs when he anticipates that if another English school or class is opened at Manmad it can prove successful only by crushing out the school which his Society have established there. They admit in their action, what he denies in his argument, that the field is already wide. With the increasing demand for English education which is put forward by all classes it will probably become much wider.

The answers which both the local Government and the Government of India have returned to the representations that have been made to them on the subject are not encouraging ; but this is mainly because some of the missionaries have taken too exacting a view of their claims. The managers of missionary schools have an undoubted right to be protected against unfair and captious competition. The Education Commission, to whose declarations Mr. Squires and his fellow-memorialists make frequent appeal, fully understood this. The Commissioners, in dealing with the grant-in-aid system, recognized that one of its defects is that it may cause schools to spring up, not always where they are most required, but rather where men or bodies exist who are ready to exert themselves for the public good. "Thus," the Commissioners reported, "there is some danger of a clashing of interests and a waste of power, some danger of disorganization through excessive supply of the means of education in one place and deficiency of such means in the other." But it would be unreasonable to read in this declaration a guarantee against competition in such a case as this. Even if the establishment of a second English school in Manmad should be in excess of the needs of the place, those who propose to establish it seem quite willing to pay for the excess, as the charge will fall upon them and not upon local or provincial funds. It is an essential object of the policy of the Government of India to encourage private liberality in the establishment and maintenance of schools, and to prohibit a spontaneous enterprise of this kind would have been to depart much more seriously from that policy than the memorialists seem able to recognize. The Mission schools themselves might some day have been inconvenienced if the principle for which they have contended were agreed to by the Government. If a monopoly were granted them in one place they might find a monopoly set up against them in another, and they would be debarred by their own arguments from complaining. Mr. Squires contends that the competition with which the Manmad school is threatened is prompted by objection to the fact that it admits children of low caste, rather than by objection to the religious teaching that is given there. If that is so, the Government of Bombay have paid due regard to the fact in putting it on record that they cannot agree to the exclusion of low caste children from any school under their management in the Education Department. The question has thus been perceptibly narrowed, and it will now be easy to see how far the difficulty is one of caste, and how far one of religious scruple.

The root and origin of the controversy lies in the fact to which the resolution of the Bombay Government gives prominence that "the Church Missionary Society's school allows no option as to religious instruction." The Government, while admitting that no one can object to this, remark with some force that it is another thing to say that a mission school in which religious instruction is compulsory makes sufficient provision for the teaching of English to Hindus who object to the religious teaching. Whether or not the compulsory character of the religious teaching in the Manmad school has been the chief factor in moving some of the leading inhabitants to undertake the cost of a second English school is a question of fact, upon which the evidence does not seem clear. But the managers of the missionary schools, in adhering to their principle, have made difficulties of the kind which has now arisen inevitable. We do not for a moment question the wisdom of the policy which they have adopted. They have adopted it deliberately with due thought as to its consequences, and with a regard to something more than the passing expediencies of the matter. With them, in a word, it is a matter of principle rather than of policy, and it would be unseemly to challenge the course which they have elected to pursue. We only join issue with them when they complain of injustice in measures which are, after all, in strict consonance with that policy of absolute neutrality in regard to religion which has been imposed upon the Government of India by the necessities of the case. To have prevented a number of Hindu subscribers from maintaining an English class in an existing school, when the only school in the place in which English education could be obtained gives it on condition that Christian teaching be taken with it, would have been a serious violation of this neutrality, and it would have constituted a dangerous and embarrassing precedent. But the Government, in taking the only course that was open to them, have not shown any disregard for the service that the missionary societies are doing in the cause of education. This, it has all along been recognized, is valuable and deserving of all the encouragement that can fairly be given it. If the limits within which it can be supported by the State sometimes seem, as in this case, somewhat strictly circumscribed, it is mainly because of the conditions which some of the societies have themselves imposed upon their educational work. Managers who allow no option as to religious education may find much irksomeness in a *regime* based on absolute neutrality. But they must be prepared for this so long as they cling to a principle which in the nature of things can hardly accord at all points with the educational policy of the Government of India.

THE public meeting held on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Peile, in furtherance of the movement for the education of deaf-mutes, was creditable to the community of Bombay, which was represented in all its various sections united in the desire to aid an afflicted, and until recently, a hopeless class of sufferers, Lady Reay and Sir Frederick Roberts showed their interest in the work by their presence, and natives and Europeans filled the hall. The institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in this city had its origin in the accident that Bishop Meurin, while resting at an old sanitarium across the harbour, became acquainted with a deaf and dumb boy on whom he took compassion, and whom he endeavoured to teach on the modern methods which have been developed in Italy and Germany. Succeeding in this effort, and learning that there were many other deaf-mutes who needed help of a similar kind, Dr. Meurin established a little school at his own residence, and maintained it out of very scanty resources. Mr. Walsh, a trained and able teacher, was brought out to teach the pupils, who showed on Saturday, in the presence of a large and deeply-interested audience, how the human mind, moved by sympathy and intelligence, can overcome obstacles which since the beginning of time have been regarded as insuperable. As Dr. Cook mentioned in his address, the Emperor Justinian deemed the lot of deaf mutes so hopeless that his laws deprived them of all civil rights, which they were supposed to be incapable of comprehending, while Theodosius on the same grounds decided that they could not be admitted to be Christians. To make the deaf to hear, and to teach the dumb to speak, was the figure by which the classic poets denoted the impossible. But this impossibility has been marvellously achieved. The boys who were examined by Mr. Walsh understood what their teacher said, following the movement of his lips with eager and intelligent eyes, and scarcely ever making a mistake, while they gave their answers in a distinct, if somewhat monotonous and uncanny voice, apparently produced by some strange mechanism. The entrance to the mind once effected, it is of course possible to give the fullest development to the latent faculties. These boys have learned to read and write, to cypher, to tell the qualities of objects, to do anything in fact which well instructed schoolboys can do. All the horrible isolation which formerly shut them off from human intercourse and sympathy has been succeeded by the facility of communicating their wants and their opinions to those amongst whom they may find themselves, whether experts or not. The institution by which this admirable work has been begun in India has at present some score of pupils, and the meeting of Saturday was convened to endeavour to enlist public sympathy with its objects in order to procure the means of enlarging its sphere of usefulness. There are some sixteen thousand deaf-mutes in the Bombay Presidency, and over five hundred in the island of Bombay. There is therefore a wide field for the operations of the benevolent in this direction. The Bombay Corporation, when the matter was recently brought under their notice, voted a monthly sum to aid the institution in its educational work. One of the resolutions passed at the public meeting on Saturday urged upon the Government the duty of also contributing towards the extension of the means of education to a large and peculiarly helpless class. In most of the European States the Government undertakes the duty of providing for the instruction of deaf-mutes, and last year the different States of the American Union expended the large sum of one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars on the education and maintenance of some six thousand unfortunates. This was irrespective of buildings and grounds assigned to their use, the estimated value of which is 7,900,000 dollars. Mr. Peile, in reference to the intention to appeal to the Bombay Government for aid, said that the work was in its educational aspects one which the Government would doubtless regard with great sympathy, and it was an established principle of administration that the State should aid the efforts of private efforts in educational undertakings. If the institution be firmly established on sound principles, the support of Government, Mr. Peile said, would not be withheld. This intimation will, it is to be hoped, induce the general public to co-operate in the effort which has already produced such promising results, so that the institution may be enlarged in its scope, and put on a permanent basis. The principle on which the institution is founded is a guarantee against any interference with the religious sentiments of those brought under its influence. When we remember how much there is of hopeless misery in the present position of some five hundred and fifty deaf and dumb persons in this city, and in that of the sixteen thousand in this Presidency, an institution which can perform the miracle of making the deaf hear and the dumb speak ought not to ask in vain for a little pecuniary help, and for active sympathy expressed in other forms.

WE understand that Mr. Farran, of the Bombay Bar, has been appointed acting Judge of the High Court in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, proceeding to England on leave. Mr. Farran is at present the Clerk of the Crown, and is one of the leading members of the Bar.

## THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

SINCE the Gaiety Theatre first opened its doors to the public, the interior has probably never presented a more bright and cheerful spectacle than that afforded by the well-filled stage and crowded auditorium of the closing nights of the week just ended. Amateur dramatic performances are for some mysterious reason of far greater rarity in Bombay than in other large centres where Europeans most do congregate, and the modesty of our local talent has its reward when upon occasion it does muster up sufficient courage to face the footlights. An audience such as that which gathered on Friday and Saturday and will come together for the third time this evening, shows that the personal interest in amateur efforts is of the strongest, and the cordial and sympathetic appreciation of such large assemblies who night by night are expressing unbounded gratification at the entertainment must fully compensate those who for the last two months have to this end submitted themselves to the stern discipline of a musical directress and the harsh requirements of stage management. Having such an encouraging retrospect, it is to be hoped that those who have shared in past triumphs, will not permit their histrionic talents to remain dormant for the future. The lavishness of the outlay on the present production precludes the possibility of any considerable surplus. Large as the receipts may be, the treasury must well nigh be exhausted when all expenses have been defrayed and the demands of lessee and costumier, which are presumably the main items in the expenditure, have been satisfied. Nevertheless, those who look forward to the repetition at some more or less distant date of the present success may find a grain of comfort in the fact that the formation of an amateur theatrical fund is contemplated. Some organization of this character would be founded with the happiest augury if the proceeds of the Gaiety performances should after all permit the allocation of a sum sufficient to constitute a substantial nucleus of this fund. The presentation of a work demanding so many coadjutors as are required in comic opera is ample evidence of the resources of Bombay, and her woful isolation in matters theatrical is surely indicated by the absence of any professional attempt since its production six years ago to adequately put upon the stage such a popular favorite as the *Pirates of Penzance*. Ball-room and band-stand have made familiar to hundreds the tuneful music which in public estimation, to quote Mr. Gilbert's own words, succeeded "all the airs of that infernal nonsense, *Pinafore*." But it has been left for the amateurs in Bombay to fittingly render on this side of India at least, Sir Arthur Sullivan's delightful music with the picturesque setting provided by Mr. Gilbert's whimsical and extravagant fancy.

Expectation was therefore at its height when, on Friday evening the curtain rose on the opening act. Every seat in the house was already occupied, the orchestra stalls, the stage and upper boxes having gradually filled before the commencement of the overture, the total absence of late comers sufficiently illustrating the depth of the interest exhibited in the appearance of amateurs in comic opera. The audience were rewarded by being able to identify many of Bombay's most prominent citizens among the pirate band, whose carousals open the opera in true melodramatic style. Of their number were many faces not unfamiliar to the purlieus in the High Court, whose appearance on the Cornish coast under such altered circumstances caused nothing short of an alarming shock to the nervous system. Costumed in petticoats and tights, girthed with deadly weapons, "full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard" (and fiercely mustachioed into the bargain), their recreation the cutting of cards and the rattling of the dice-box on the rocks, their talk of scuttling Cunarders and cutting out White Stars—in this strange guise appeared men of light and leading in their several professions. The brain reeled again as one after another of these hitherto estimable men buried his face in a huge tankard to quench an all-consuming thirst, which it is to be hoped was abnormal. Then came the introduction of Mr. Chisholum in the guise of the pirate apprentice, Frederick ; Mr. Nicholson as the chief of the buccaneering crew, and Mrs. Morland as the pirate maid of all work. All eyes were at once concentrated on the marvellous production of the costumier's art, which the representative of Ruth wore to such advantage. This consisted of a dark red satin petticoat with swallows and delicately tinted birds depicted in full flight over the skirt, black satin drapery with rich applique embroidery outlined with gold, a wide amber and red sash looped up on the right side, and a full-belted bodice of amber satin. Hundreds of sequins and gold beads outlined the shape of the bodice, and arqulets and bracelets of delicate filigree work were on each arm connected by hanging chains of sequins and gold coins. A jaunty cap of dark red satin had also its band of four rows of gold beads, a fringe of sequins ran round the head, whilst from the cap towards the shoulders depended chains composed of sequins and various coloured beads. A tiny dagger and a handsome scabbard containing a sword—to be drawn in mock earnest later on—were girded on either side. Thus accoutred Ruth was ever a striking figure in the many charming groups which in turn occupied the stage. To Mrs. Morland also fell the first honours of the evening. The song, "When Frederick was a little boy" was heartily applauded, and her acting throughout this act was a finished performance. The pirate king's song was the occasion for a fine melodramatic tableau, with Mr. Nicholson vigorously waving the black flag with the death's head and cross bones as the central figure. On the distant approach of General Stanley's daughters, heralded by their fresh girlish voices, which rang out from some region in the rear of the stage, Mr. Chisholm first broke ground in his duet and renunciation of Ruth. This gentleman, who faced a Bombay audience we believe for the first time, somewhat fell short of expectation. For this Mr. Chisholm is, of course, not to be held responsible. He sang well, and although a slight nervousness betrayed itself at first, the feeling soon vanished under the warmth of the welcome he received. It is no disparagement to say that its representative scarcely fulfilled the requirements of the trying part of the heroic slave of duty, the marvel rather is that in the very limited ranks of local vocalists, a tenor could be found able to perform the arduous task so capably and sufficiently courageous to undertake it.

With the advent of the bevy of fair ladies who had for the nonce to fill the part of chorus, the performance was assured a brilliant success. Under the bright light of the oxy-hydrogen apparatus the stage became an enchanting picture. Over the dark brown rocks in the foreground came tripping a galaxy of beauty, a perfect garden of girls, decked in all the hues of the rainbow. In their becoming attire it was noticeable that no two wore the same shades of colour, though the whole gamut of soft and pearly tinting was ranged. In the admirably managed light the series of graceful movements gave the sheeny satin the appearance of streams of exquisite glistening colour, each movement creating a new and more delightful combination. Through the kindness of one who speaks with authority, we are enabled to give some details of these notable dresses. Edith, the leader of the chorus, who found in Mrs. Dixon a lady who sang and played *con amore*, was attired in palest blue satin with a front of lace flounces interspread with loops of pale blue ribbing and a deep blue velvet collar to a pointed bodice. Next in order on the programme, Kate (Miss Macfarlane) appeared in *bleu de Nile* with side drapings of white lace, and Isabel (Miss F. Macfarlane) in primrose and pale blue satin short drapery and knots of ribbing. Among the other costumes was one of pale green chartreuse comprising a salmon-coloured petticoat with full overskirt of chartreuse satin, gracefully looped on one side so as to show the petticoat beneath, with bronze ribbing and bronze velvet collar. Large plumed Gainsborough hats completed each equipment, and every detail of the costumes, down to gloves, shoes, and stockings, was in studied harmony in each case. Mabel's dress was as usual of cream satin, set off with drapings of soft creamy lace, a full pointed bodice with ribbing and a square pocket, the Gainsborough hat being lined with plush of the prevailing tint. The hopping scene by the shoeless damsels provoked the greatest merriment. Here as at other points the "business" had evidently been taught by one possessing a thorough familiarity with the original performances and the keenest eye to stage effect. Frederick's wonderfully humorous appeal to the semi-circle of girls and their equally droll response was most enjoyable, and formed a fitting prelude to Mabel's entry. Mrs. Hargrave's appearance was the signal for a storm of applause, and her introductory song, given with perfect confidence, was encored. The chattering chorus by the girls with Mabel's solo "Did ever maiden wake" were both delightfully rendered. In style and figure Mr. Craig so much resembled Grossmith that as the Major-General strode down the rocky descent to the front of the stage, one could fancy some wizard among the committee of management had bodily transported the creator of this part from the boards of the Opera Comique to those of the local theatre. Mr. Gilbert's patter song satirising the modern Major-General was given by Mr. Craig in most humorous fashion, the catalogue of accomplishments being rattled off with remarkable fluency and the perplexity of the recurring rhyming dilemmas capitally acted. The *tout ensemble* at the conclusion of the act was splendidly effective, and the finale was redemanded.

In the second act, which took place in a well-painted scene representing a ruined chapel with the remains of a gothic window at the rear and the tombs of the Major-General's recently purchased ancestors scattered about the floor, the chief features were the laughing trio which Mrs. Morland, Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Nicholson were enthusiastically pressed to repeat, the sergeant's songs and the chorus of policemen. The *posse*, of helmeted and long-coated policeman, truncheon in hand, with their dark lanterns fixed at the waistbelt, might have passed for regular members of the London constabulary force, their equipment and stolidity of bearing being equally well-modelled after the style of the Metropolitan police. Mr. Ward made a capital leader of his men, and sang with true humorous appreciation. An encore in the song "When the felon's not engaged in his employment" was imperatively demanded. With the assembly of the Major-General's daughters in white peignors and night caps and a general state of finely simulated alarm, and the madly laughable conquest of the pirates by the police, a delightful performance came to a close. It was admitted on all hands that principals and chorus had achieved wonders, and the bright stage pictures unfolded in the course of the evening will long linger in the memory. Mrs. Morland as musical directress, with Mr. E. F. Nicholson, who combined the offices of honorary secretary, acting and stage manager, and took his share in painting the scenery—a Pooh-Bah in amateur dramatics—must be credited with the chief share of the success of the organization. It would be an unpardonable omission to ignore the importance of the assistance given by the costumiers, whose work was admired of all beholders. The whole of the feminine costumes displayed the most artistic taste in design and contrasted colouring, they were skilfully cut, and fitted the fair wearers perfectly.

It must be almost a revelation to find that in Bombay we have costumiers able to produce work which would do credit to the noted theatrical costumiers around Covent Garden, and Mesdames Southwell and Austin deserve in this respect to have their fame spread throughout India. The men's costumes were supplied by Messrs. Haroon Cassum and Co., Mr. P. C. Madon officiated as scene painter, and Mr. Currie, the skilful conductor or the orchestra, also deserves honourable mention.

## THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

WITH a meet at Andheri yesterday morning, and two very good runs, the Hunting Season of the Bombay Foxhounds of 1885-86, came to a close. The season has been a remarkably pleasant one and since Christmas the runs have been well up to the average of former years. The thanks of all are due to our popular Master for the excellent sport he has given us, and for the gentle way in which he has treated our shortcomings in the field. After all, what prouder position is there for a man to hold than that of an M. F. H.? What does dear vulgar Jorrocks say? "Of all sitivations under the sun, none is more enviable or more 'onerable than that of a master of 'ounds! Talk of an M. P.! Vot's an M. P. compared to an M. F. H.? The M. F. H holds his levée in the stable, his levée in the kennel, and his levée in the 'unting field—is great and important everywhere—has no one to compete with him, no one to find fault with him, but all join in doing him honour, to whom honour is so greatly due."

The thanks of the Hunt are also due to those gentlemen who have actred as Whips during the season, including, of course, the honorary secretary. Bell must also not be forgotten, he is becoming quite an institution now in the Hunt, as this is his fourth year as kennel huntsman, and it is hoped that all members of the Hunt will contribute liberally to his 'cap,' as he will be going home shortly, and the Master will be glad to receive any contributions. The hounds are sold to the Meerut Hunt, who are to be congratulated on becoming the owners of such a good pack.

In conclusion, having thanked the Master, and the huntsman and the whips and the hounds ; as one of the Field let us thank one another for the good temper and good feeling we have displayed throughout the season, and may those who hunt with the Bombay Foxhounds next year have as pleasant a time of it as they have had throughout the season of 1885-86.

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMAH.

### OFFER OF AMNESTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 5.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the local Government under orders of His Excellency the Viceroy :—

"It is hereby notified that Upper Burmah is permanently added to the dominions of Her Majesty, and that it will henceforth be under the direct control of British officers. No Burman Prince will again rule in Burmah. The Queen-Empress is Sovereign throughout the whole country, and all the people of Burmah are now Her Majesty's subjects. The welfare of the inhabitants of the whole of Burmah is now a matter of solicitude to the British Government. A strong and powerful Government, which will respect the customs, rights, privileges and religious institutions of all classes, and effectually provide for the protection of life and property in this country, as in other parts of the Empire, will be established. All priests, officials, and private persons, who loyally accept British rule and assist the officers appointed by the Viceroy, will receive support and encouragement. All good service done for the British Government will be duly recognised and rewarded. It is the firm intention of the Government to trample out dacoity and rebellion and crimes of violence at any cost. At the same time Government does not desire that persons misled by evil advisers should forfeit the opportunity of forsaking a career of crime and becoming peaceable citizens. Persons still opposing the Government are hereby called to come in, lay down their arms, and return to a life of order and industry. As an act of special grace and favour, under the authority of the Viceroy, all persons who have taken arms against the Government in Upper Burmah are assured that, if they voluntarily surrender to any British officer before the 30th June, their lives will be spared, and they will be treated with such leniency as their cases permit. The only exceptions to this offer of amnesty are persons who have engaged in, or instigated, the murders of Allen, Roberts, and Moncure at Mingin, and Gray at Zijibin. Free pardon for all offenders against the State committed before the issue of this Proclamation will be granted to any person voluntarily surrendering before that date. Rebels and dacoits are solemnly warned that if they do not avail themselves of the clemency of Government, they will be pursued and dealt with according to law. Friends and relatives of persons suffering imprisonment for dacoity or rebellion are invited to co-operate with the authorities in restoring order. When the disturbances have ceased the dacoits and rebels now in prison may look for a mitigation of their punishment. As long as the disturbances continue no hope of release can be held out to them."

## THE CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

There was a fairly large gathering at Saturday's races, but no bookmakers, and consequently no betting. The first event was the Pony Derby, for which eight ran, and was won by Kaylana. The Durbhanga Cup was carried off by Lilliputian in a canter. For the third event, the Grand National, four horses entered, but only two ran. Diligent led off, but ran off the course, Saleyard following. Diligent was brought back after a good deal of persuasion, and they kept straight, almost neck and neck, until nearing home, when Saleyard shot ahead, and came in first. The Stand Plate was the best race. Two false starts delayed matters. Bourbon and Albicore kept the lead from the beginning, coming in first and second, respectively. Lupella and Olivette fell back most unaccountably. The Ladies' Bracelet was remarkable for its peculiar running, Fusee, an outsider, nowhere in the lotteries, came in first, with Bourbon, the favourite, second. The last event was the Scurry, in which Latham brought Lilliputian in first, Othello a good second.

## THE NIZAM ON HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN BROTHERHOOD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

Yesterday the Madras Mahajana Sabha presented an address to the Nizam, in which special reference is made to the feeling of mutual confidence and attachment observable between the Mahomedan and Hindu sections of the Indian population, also to the important reforms introduced in Hyderabad in the last few years. The Nizam, in reply, after thanking the deputation for the cordial welcome he received here, said :—The country entrusted under Providence to my care is essentially Hindu, and the wise policy of my ancestors has never recognised distinctions of class or creed. Hindus and Mahomedans live in perfect amity and brotherhood, and the highest offices of the State are open to the one community as to the other. My Government follows the lead of the Imperial Government, which has been doing so much for India in the introduction of administrative reforms and the gradual extension of constitutional principles. Progress is the vital principle of a sound administration, and not to advance in this direction means more than stagnation ; it means a retrograde movement, a return to the old and obsolete forms.

## A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, MARCH 6.

The alteration of Railway time as regards the arrival and departure of mail trains causes considerable public inconvenience. The Bombay mails and passengers are detained for several hours at Kundwah. Bombay newspapers are delivered several hours later.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## MOTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Labouchere brought forward a motion stating that, in the opinion of the House, it is inconsistent with the principles of representative Government that any member of either House should derive his title to legislate by virtue of hereditary descent. After a debate the motion was negatived by 202 against 166 votes.

Mr. Gladstone, who took part in the discussion, said that he recognised the necessity of reform in the hereditary principle of the House of Lords.

## THE SQUADRON IN SUDA BAY.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh commands the combined Squadrons in Suda Bay.

## FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

The French Senate has approved the Treaty concluded with Madagascar.

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

TEHERAN, MARCH 6.

The Boundary Commission at Meshed will leave to-morrow for Meruchak, in order to resume the survey with the Russian Commission.

## THE BALKAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, MARCH 5.

Prince Alexander has signed a Decree fixing the line of demarcation.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The Italian mail steamer Raffaele Rubatino left here for Bombay to-day at 3 a.m.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | | 3 15-16 |

The Manchester market has been firm.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | | 73 |
| 4½ ,, ,, | | 73½ |
| 3 ,, | Consols for account | 101⅛ |
| 3½ ,, | Sterling Loan | 101⅞ ex. d |
| 4½ ,, | French Rentes | 109¼ |
| Bar Silver | | 46¾ |

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrivals—Bretwalda and Sirocco.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* rest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
RANGOON, FEB. 7.—Tavoy route to Siam interrupted beyond Bangkok.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 71·7 |

SUNDAY, March 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 a.m. | 72·2 |
| 10 a.m. | 77·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 80·1 |
| 4 p.m. | 80·4 |

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, the Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived privately in Bombay on Saturday forenoon by the Raichore mail-train at the Boree-Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway. His Excellency proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point, where he is staying as a guest of Lord Reay. His Excellency, after inspecting the north-western frontier, will go to Simla.

THE Hon. J. B. Peile presided at a public meeting, and exhibition held in connection with the Bombay Institution for deaf-mutes, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday afternoon. There was a large and influential gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen, Lady Reay also graced the assembly with her presence. The institution, which is the first of its kind in India, was started about a couple of years ago under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr Meurin. Under its principal, Mr. Walsh, it has achieved a marvellous success in educating the unfortunate creatures, so as to enable them to hold an interchange of ideas with the rest of the world. From the movement of their teacher's lips they could understand what was told them, and their articulation of words and sentences was distinct enough to be followed by the audience. The meeting was most gratified to observe the cheerful alacrity displayed by the pupils while undergoing the examination, and the correctness with which they invariably answered the questions put to them. Mr. Peile and all the other speakers, who spoke to the various resolutions which were submitted to the meeting for approval, were eloquent in praise of the marvellous results achieved by the school, and strongly urged its claims to public support. The institution has already been receiving a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem from the Bombay Municipality, and hopes were expressed that Government would give it liberal aid. Attention was drawn to the fact that there are no fewer than 16,000 deaf-mutes in the Bombay Presidency, of whom there are at least 550 in this city alone. Mr. Walsh, in his interesting address giving the history of deaf-mutes and the systems adopted for educating them, gave prominence to the fact that the school is open to pupils of every denomination, and has, therefore, claims for support on all classes of the community. Resolutions were passed recognizing the great necessity and utility of the work undertaken by the institution, and urging upon Government the propriety of affording such financial assistance as may enable the committee of management to extend to as many as possible of this afflicted class of human beings the benefits of educational training. Thanks were voted to Lady Reay for attending the meeting, to Mr. Peile for presiding at it, and to Bishop Meurin for inaugurating such an useful work of charity.

THE Dewan to the Gaekwar, Khan Bahadoor Cazee Shahaboodeen, who had been spending his holiday in Bombay and Poona, returned to Baroda by yesterday's mail. Rao Bahadoor Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee Pitale, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Javerilal Umiashanker, Fazulbhoy Gangjee, and others were present at the station to bid him good-bye.

WE understand that Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla has been appointed assistant to the Income-tax Collector. The appointment will probably be notified in next Thursday's *Government Gazette*. Mr. Coorlawalla is an old Government servant in the Abkari department, where he had given complete satisfaction to his superiors.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* announces General Hughes's appointment to permanent office as Military Member of Council from the 1st instant.

IT is possible that the Maharaja of Kashmir may be formally installed by the Viceroy during His Excellency's intended visit to the Valley.

SIR CHARLES GOUGH has left Allahabad on inspection duty for Cawnpore, where he will probably remain a full week.

THERE will be two bodies of Frontier Police in Upper Burma, one for the Shan border, and the other for the Chindwin Valley border.

THE whole garrison of Upper and Lower Burma is to be brought directly under the Commander-in-Chief for administrative purposes. The troops in the Quetta district also come under the same government very shortly.

THE Government of India in the Military Department are now arranging with the home authorities for the withdrawal of the Indian garrison from Suakim, which, it is expected, will take place in May.

AT Friday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the reports by the Select Committees on the Bills amending the Government Securities Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Petroleum Act, and the Bill for regulating the working of tramways, were to be presented.

THE last admission to the Statutory Civil Service in the North-West Provinces is Moulvi Hashmatulla Khan, M. A., whose nomination has just been sanctioned by the Government of India. The son of a Deputy Collector in these Provinces, he was educated at the Muir College, and after graduating in honours, has practised as a pleader in the Allahabad High Court.

THE employés of the late Eastern Bengal Railway, whose services were retained by Government on its taking over the line, appear to have a just grievance against the authorities, in that the grading of the establishment, according to the State Railway rules, has not yet been sanctioned. The neglect to carry out this formality entails a pecuniary loss on those concerned, and, seeing that eighteen months have elapsed since the railway was transferred to the State, it certainly seems that sufficient time has elapsed to allow of the Government deciding a measure of departmental routine.

NEWS has been received in Calcutta of an outbreak of lawlessness of some consequence in the Naga Hills. It appears that, a few weeks ago, a party of four Angami Naga traders from Khonoma visited the Tankul Naga village of Shipboom, on their way to Manipur, where they meant to trade. They were there robbed and murdered by these Tankul Nagas, who are subjects of the State of Manipur. On hearing of the murder, a body of 1,500 Angamis started off from the villages of Mozema and Khonoma to avenge them, and attacked and burned the village of Shipboom, losing fifteen of their own men in the affair. Our police were on the alert, but were unable to arrive in time to save the village. They succeeded, however, in securing the ringleaders.

THE 43rd Assam Light Infantry will, as first intended, move to Calcutta *en route* to Burma, on relief at Kohima by the 42nd. The 44th will stand fast at Dibrugarh, while the 16th Bengal Infantry from Fort William will take the place of the 42nd at Shillong. The 7th Bengal will replace the 16th, one wing leaving Morar at once, and the second wing after the 10th instant, when the evacuation of Morar and Fort Gowalior has been completed. A wing of the 26nd Punjab Infantry from Delhi goes to Umballa to replace the 26th Punjab Infantry, who start for Burma immediately.

UPPER BURMA will, it is understood, be made a scheduled district under Act 33, Victoria, almost immediately, and will thus be brought under the Government of India. The Province will be divided into seventeen districts, each with a British officer in civil charge, who will employ woons and minor Burma officials as far as possible in the revenue and petty judicial and criminal work. No land settlement will be attempted at present, but the revenue be raised by a poll tax, to which the Burmans are accustomed. There will be as little interference as possible with the people, the main object being to restore order and reassure the Burmans. Mr. Bernard will make Mandalay his head-quarters, while Mr. Hodgkinson, as his Deputy at Rangoon, will be invested with such powers as will ensure the current work of administration in Lower Burma being rapidly and efficiently carried on. A number of Civilians are to be sent from India in consequence of the augmentation of territory. But they will be employed only in Lower Burma, as it is deemed essential to have officers acquainted with the language in the Upper Province. A strong police force will be organised with twenty-four British officers. It will be recruited from Punjabis, Hindustanis, Mussalmans, and perhaps a few Goorkhas, all well armed and drilled so as to be a semi-military body, such as the Assam Frontier Police. There will be a reserve of 150 or 200 police in each district, whose presence will enable great reductions to be made in the number of regular troops next year. Burmans will be enlisted for ordinary chowkidari and peon duty. The present constitution of the *Hlotdau* will be swept away, but it is considered probable a kind of consultative council will be formed at Mandalay of influential Burmans whose experience may be of service to Mr. Bernard.

MR. CHARLES ELLIOTT is now in Calcutta, busy with arranging a programme of work for the Finance Committee. The meeting of all the members from the various part of India takes place at Simla in the middle of next month, when the subsequent tour to the different Provinces will be mapped out.

MR. QUINTON will move that the Oudh Rent Bill be referred to a Select Committee at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 12th, when the Viceroy will have returned. The Committee will consist of Mr. Ilbert, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. Hunter, Amir Hussan, and Mr. Quinton. The Bill will then be published and go back to the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P., and to the public for criticism and remark. When the question has been thus ventilated the Committee will report and the Bill come up again in Council.

DR. J. N. DA FONSECA, author of the History and Archæology of Goa, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The distinction comes as a well-merited reward for his literary services.

THE Madras Government is said to be anxious to confer the appointment of Consulting Engineer, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. F. Chisholm, upon Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. L. Morant, R.E. The delay in making the appointment is owing to some technical difficulties existing as to an officer of his departmental grade and salary being given the post. The subject is under the consideration of the Government of India. Colonel Morant is the only Royal Engineer officer at present in the service, who is a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and he has, on more than one occasion, acted as Consulting architect, during the absence of Mr. Chisholm, notably in connection with the erection of the Post and Telegraph Office from Mr. Chisholm's designs.

THERE will shortly be a number of officiating appointments vacant in the Political Department. Sir Robert Sandeman intends, as we have said, going on furlough shortly, and Mr. Cordery will also probably take leave in the hot weather. The Biluchistan and Hyderabad Agencies will thus have new officers in temporary charge. Then Colonel Powlett, in charge of the Western Rajputana States ; Lieutenant-Colonel Muir, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk ; Major Barr, Superintendent of the Rewa State ; Captain Loch, on Boundary Settlement Work in Marwar ; and Major Newill, Assistant to the Resident at Mysore, all go on leave during the next few months.

MR. C. P. STUDD, the well-known cricketer, who with some other young gentlemen fresh from college, went to China last year to join in missionary enterprise there, has, since his arrival, shown his determination to act in the true missionary spirit. He was possessed of a fortune amounting to £100,000, and shortly after his arrival in China he offered to make over to Mr. Hudson Taylor, the founder of the China Inland Mission, the whole of this fortune. Mr. Taylor declined to accept the gift, but Mr. Studd was determined that the mission should receive the benefit of it, so the whole fund has been placed in the names of trustees, who are to pay over the interest annually to the mission, Mr. Studd having determined to live in exactly the same position as his brother missionaries.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE was to preside over a conference on temperance legislation which was to be held on the 25th and 26th ult., under the auspices of the Social Science Association—a body in which Sir Richard Temple occupies the position of President of the Council.

COMTE DE ST. VALLIER, whose death occurred recently at his country seat in France, was given up by the doctors 20 years ago, and every day of life was the result of an effort. He had a stomach complaint so incurable that the doctors, in despair, left him to eat and drink whatever he could, and for 20 years he lived only on milk. Every other diet was impossible, and at the excellent dinners which he gave he would simply relieve the monotony of abstinence by moistening his lips in a glass of milk.

PREVIOUS to his entry into the Ministry, Mr. John Morley had undertaken to write for the *Daily News* two political leading articles a week, and it is understood that a criticism which recently appeared in the columns of that paper upon Sir Drummond Wolff's mission, was from the pen of this gentlemen. Now, however, that Mr. Morley has entered the Ministry, it is to presumed that he will not be able to find time for newspaper work. Mr. W. Lucy, the new editor of the *Daily News*, seems to be making a clean sweep of his staff. Mr. Justin McCarthy has gone, and now Mr. Andrew Lang, the well-known *littérateur*, has severed his connection with the paper.

A LONDON correspondent says that the evidence given in court in the case of Crawford *vs.* Dilke strongly confirms a suspicion which has been current for sometime that the case had practically been arranged between the parties, and that nothing more has been allowed to come out than was absolutely necessary for Mr. Crawford in order to obtain his decree. It is stated that Sir Henry James, who was one of the counsel for Sir Charles Dilke, refused to allow his brief to be marked with a fee, and that he simply appeared in the case out of friendship for the right hon'ble member for Chelsea. There is a rumour, indeed, that Sir Henry James intends to retire from practice altogether, and that the case of Crawford *vs.* Dilke is the last in which he will appear.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been aroused by the statement of the *St. James's Gazette* that the scheme which appeared in the *Statist* for buying out the Irish landlords with money advanced from the English treasury, which has generally been attributed to Mr. Giffen is, in great part, the work of its own city editor, who, if he did not actually write, at all events, together with Mr. Mabson, editor of the *Statist*, and Mr. Giffen drafted the article. This gentleman is, I believe, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, an extremely able man, as all who read the money article in the *St James's Gazette* will acknowledge. What is more remarkable is that he, being on the staff of the *St. James's Gazette*, should be an Irishman and a Home Ruler. It would almost seem as though Home Rule journalists gravitated by some mysterious law on to the very papers which had least sympathy with their views. Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell and the *Morning Post* is an instance of this ; but besides that gentleman and Mr. Lloyd there are several other cases of well known Irish Home Rulers writing for Conservative papers.

THE Earl of Aberdeen, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, strikes a stranger as being a wellbred young man—young in the mental sense of the term, for he is verging upon forty—who is extremely anxious to show deference and courtesy to all older and with more knowledge of life than himself ; but indeed to everyone who is brought into contact with him his bearing is the embodiment of gentleness, mildness, and good-breeding. In religious and philanthropic circles he looked upon as possible successor to the late Lord Shaftesbury. He and Lady Aberdeen are known to take an active, though not an obtrusive part in religious and philanthropic work in London, and although a Scotch Presbyterian, Lord Aberdeen is a man of broad religious views. His position will be somewhat anomalous ; one in fact which Earl Cowper found almost intolerable, that is, he will be absolutely inferior to his own Chief Secretary. Mr. John Morley is to enjoy Cabinet rank, and the Earl of Aberdeen is not : so that he will be simply a figurehead, while Mr. Morley will be the real responsible Governor of Ireland. However, as Lord Aberdeen is such a mild deferential young man, he may be expected to fall in amiably enough with this arrangement.

## MILITARY NEWS.

ORDERS have been issued for the return of the Q Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, the No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, and the 3rd Madras Infantry, from Burmah to India, at an early date. No other regiment in Burmah will be relieved until next November.

COLONEL J. M. KERR, Commandant, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, has been granted leave on private affairs for one year.

THE 43rd Assam Light Infantry has been ordered to Burmah, and will leave Kohima on the arrival of a wing of the 44th Regiment from Dibrogarh. It is expected that the 43rd will reach Calcutta on or about the 24th March.

IT is expected that the new edition, Indian Volunteer Regulations, will be brought into force on the 1st April.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. J. MORTIMER, Royal Artillery, employed as a supernumerary Commissary of Ordnance in the Ordnance Department, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Ferozepore, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, transferred to the command of the Royal Artillery at Deesa.

THERE being now two batteries of Artillery at Neemuch, it is expected that the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the Royal Artillery at Saugor will shortly be transferred to Neemuch to command the Royal Artillery.

THE 33rd Regiment, Bengal Infantry, now on the march from Buxa and Dorunda to Agra *viâ* Dinapore, is expected to reach Agra on the 13th instant. The regiment will be railed from Dinapore to Agra.

ON the vacation of Gwalior it has been decided to transfer the B Command, Royal Artillery, as a temporary measure, from Morar to Saugor. Until such time as all the batteries now on the way to India have arrived, then their location and the redistribution of Artillery commands will be considered.

CAPTAIN A. R. MARTIN, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkhas, has been appointed officiating Wing Commander during the absence of Major L. R. Battye, on furlough.

CAPTAIN C. C. CHENEVIX-TRENCH having vacated the adjutancy of the 5th Goorkhas on promotion to captain, has been succeeded by Lieutenant J. O. S. Fayrer.

MAJOR A. GASELEE, Wing Commander of the 4th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Captain O. Radford as Wing Commander.

THE Paymasters in Bengal are now to have a General Account Book (Army Book 59) on payment.

PROBATIONERS for the Army Pay Department hardly know what they are. If they claim presidency house-rent, they are told that it cannot be granted because they are *regimental* officers, and if they claim compensation for loss of company command allowance, during the period of their probation, it is declared inadmissible (a favourite expression of the Pay Examiner), because they are *departmental* officers. What are they ? They are seconded in their regiments, and may return to regimental duty when they like.

THE FOREIGN OFFICERS.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* of March 3, says :—Commandant Le Torcy, who is adjutant of the French Army in Algeria, and who represented France at the Camp-of-Exercise, arrived at Lahore, with Captain Wheeler, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on Monday, and has been staying at Government House. M. le Commandant visited Amritsar yesterday, returning the same evening. To-day he will see what is to be seen in Lahore ; and leaves this evening for Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Prince Odoievsky and Colonel Timler, the Russian representatives, and Colonel Upperton, 6th Bengal Cavalry, arrive here on the evening of the 5th March, but their movements are uncertain.

## THE VOLUNTEER PARADE.

THERE was a large attendance at Saturday's Commanding Officer's parade, there being four hundred of all ranks present. Eight companies having been formed, the battalion marched to the parade-ground preceded by the band of the corps. On arriving at the ground the companies were formed in review order, and gave a general salute. After this the manual and firing exercise was performed under Major Hore, and the bayonet exercise under Major Wyer, both these being remarkably well executed. Then they retired in fours from right of companies, and having reformed line marched in echelon from the right. This movement was followed by volley firing, first by companies, then by half battalions, the whole battalion then firing two volleys. After this the companies retired in column of double companies in rear of the centre, and deploying outwards, formed square and prepared for cavalry. The manœuvres were brought to a termination by the battalion extending for attack by half companies. Before dismissing the men, Colonel Bayley said he was very pleased with the large number present, and as the annual inspection by the Brigadier-General would probably take place on Saturday, the 27th, he hoped all those who could would turn out, so as to make themselves efficient in the different movements. The officers present, beside Colonel Bayley and the Adjutant, were Majors Hore and Wyer, Captains Baird, Brown, Forbes, Roughton, Lieutenants Brewin, Savage, English, Jeffries, Stead, Lund, Price, and Bennett. The following was the parade state :—

| | Field Officers. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Sergeants. | Buglers. | Rank and File. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Co. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 26 | = | 33 |
| B ,, | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | = | 18 |
| C ,, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 18 | = | 24 |
| D ,, | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 30 | = | 35 |
| E ,, | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 25 | = | 31 |
| F ,, | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 18 | = | 29 |
| J. Cadets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 41 | = | 48 |
| K. ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 23 | = | 26 |
| M. ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 44 | = | 49 |
| N. ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 40 | = | 45 |
| Staff and Band | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 26 | = | 32 |
| Army Staff | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | = | 7 |
| Drums and Fife-Band | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 19 | = | 22 |
| Total | 3 | 5 | 8 | 43 | 5 | 327 | = | 391 |

## THE MOUNTED RIFLES CAMP.

ON Friday evening Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley visited the camp at Pali, dining with the mess, and soon after daybreak on Saturday attending the usual parade on the sands. The morning's work gave very satisfactory demonstration of the advantage which the corps has derived from a fortnight's experience of daily drill and discipline. The movements were gone through with remarkable neatness, the horses were well under control, even when seventy-five per cent. of the squadron were dismounted for firing and of the remainder each man had to take charge of three empty saddles. Such good results could scarcely have been attained by anything short of the daily practice which a camp alone will afford. The riding school exercises also gave testimony to the good use which the members of the corps are making of their opportunities. This is a feature which is certain to increase the attractiveness of the corps, and it will not be surprising if before the next camp is formed, the Mounted Rifles do not recruit largely amongst riding men in Bombay.

## THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL.

THE rate-payers of the city having returned their thirty-two, and the Justices of the Peace their sixteen members to the Municipal Corporation, the nomination by Government of the remaining sixteen members will complete the new Corporation. Meanwhile, very active canvassing has been going on for seats on the new Town Council. Of the twelve members of the Council, eight are to be elected by the Corporation ; and the remaining four to be nominated by Government. For the eight seats at the disposal of the Corporation, there are already in the field fifteen candidates. They are the following :—Dr. Peterson and Dr. Waters, who have not been elected, but expect to be nominated by Government as members of the new Corporation, Colonel A. B. Portman, the Hon. Dadabhoy Naorojee, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee N. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Gokaldas Jugmohundas, Javerilal Umiashunker ; Jamsetjee Pallonjee, Kapadia and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Of the abovenamed fifteen, eight are members of the existing Council, while Dr. Waters and the last-named six gentlemen are new candidates.

## WHERE HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM SHOULD BEGIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been an attentive reader of much of the literature that has appeared from time to time in the public prints since the publication of the famous memorandum by Mr. Malabari on the evils of infant marriages and enforced widowhood among the Hindoos. All honour, I say, to Mr. Malabari for his self-imposed task and the zeal and earnestness with which he is working in the benevolent cause upon the promotion of which he has set his heart, but nowhere either in his speeches or his writings or of those who are working with him have I found them touching upon one important point which would go a great way to bring them sooner near the goal of their desires. Mr. Malabari is now on circuit in India, evoking wherever he goes a good deal of enthusiasm and trying to create public opinion against infant marriages and enforced widowhood. We have read accounts of eloquent speeches and flaming resolutions. It is said that Mr. Malabari has succeeded in some large centres in Northern India in creating a strong public feeling on the part of the public in favour of the cause he has been so long advocating. I daresay he has ; but, I am afraid, only temporarily. I say temporarily, because this agitation, or public opinion, if you like to call it so, will, like steam, evaporate as soon as it is generated. The aid of the Shastras have been evoked in support of the movement, eloquent speeches have been delivered, and high sounding resolutions have been passed ; but has any one told these speech-making reformers that the best way to secure the object which they are advocating is to *practice* what they *preach* ? It would be an interesting study to prepare a list of all who have written and spoken on these important subjects, and to examine whether they themselves have ever practised in their own families what they have for a long time past been preaching to the public. Such an examination will, I believe, in the majority of cases disclose facts which will not redound to the credit of those who pose before the public as reformers. It is far from my intention to invade the domestic privacy of any family, or to give offence to anybody. My object is to put the reformers on the right track and not to insult them or hurt their feelings. One example is better than a hundred precepts. I wish my Hindoo friends would take a leaf out of the books of the Parsee reformers of thirty or forty years ago. They never allowed or tolerated in their own houses practices which they condemned in public and advised their brethren to shun. The acts of some of our Hindoo friends remind me of what a certain European Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College did one day while solving a problem on the black-board. I do not remember at this distance of time what made him fly from the mathematical problem before us to the subject of teetotalism ; but this much I remember, that he was ridiculing the teetotalers who were then making a good deal of fuss in this city. The learned professor, declaring himself to be a teetotaler, said a few words in favour of the teetotal cause, then going behind the wooden board, he half-concealed himself, and stealthily took up a bottle of liquor and looking askance pretended to drink half of it. After comically wiping his face with his handkerchief he emerged from behind the board, as if nobody had seen what he had been doing there, and began to lecture again against drunkenness with all the warmth of a teetotaler. This set the whole class into roars of laughter. I am sorry to observe that the action of many of our Hindoo friends with respect to the reforms they advocate may be likened to the character of an advocate of teetotalism as depicted by our humourous professor. Those who are now advocating the re-marriage of widows ought to get the young widows of their own families to re-marry, and they themselves should not be guilty of allowing infant marriages in their own houses, thereby perpetuating the evils which they condemn. In addition to passing resolutions at the meetings which Mr. Malabari is now convening in various circles in India, he should also get those who vote for them to sign a pledge that they will in their own families *practice* what they *preach*. If any one afterwards should break his pledge, he should be exposed and shorn of his peacock's feathers. It is only when they give practical individual effect to their suggestions and exhortations that the outside public will believe that the advocates of the much-needed reforms are sincere ; and their example will have a more wholesome effect upon their countrymen than mere agitation and supplicating appeals to Government. I was very much struck the other day at the utter helplessness displayed by an able Hindoo scholar and official in a memorandum or speech—I forget which—that I saw on this important question in one of the Anglo-Vernacular papers a few weeks ago. He said that he and his friends could do nothing, and with great humility fell at the feet of Government and prayed them to pass an edict and come to their aid. These men aspire to be placed in positions from which they can govern their country, and yet confess their utter inability to govern their own household without the aid of Government ! What a humiliating admission of their own helplessness ! Our able Viceroy has told them that it would be impossible for the Government to interfere with the social usages and customs of the people. I would advise my friends not to lose courage. They should remember that the strongest support that they can bring to the advocacy of their cause would be their own example. One example will suffice in place of hundreds of speeches and letters to the newspapers.

It is not unfrequently observed that a number of gentlemen have no other object in view but to pose before the public as reformers through the medium of newspapers. To what extent this charge is true I will not stop here to enquire, but I know of one gentleman of this stamp at Madras who is never weary of writing to the papers, and who addressed a letter the other day to a newspaper of that city against the practice of loading children with ornaments. Now this same gentleman, though very nearly sixty years of age, is himself in the habit of wearing in his ears huge rings of pearls. When I saw him last in Bombay he seemed to me as if he was an old woman wearing a moustache and turban. What effect can the preachings of such men have upon those whom they address ? None. To them I say, practice as you preach, and your advocacy of whatever you take in hand will bear fruit in good time.

I may, in passing, notice the discussion which recently took place on Mr. Telang's able paper read at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the question whether social reforms should not precede the agitation for political reforms. It is too comprehensive a subject to be treated here. I will not, therefore, intrude my own opinion on this occasion, but will simply say that the agitation among the educated natives for political reforms is the offspring of the education which they have received, and which has produced in them a natural desire to distinguish themselves on the public platforms. If we examine the world's history, we will find that human nature tries to distinguish itself more in the way by which it can secure plaudits in the arena of public life than in seeking the reward of one's own conscience and the satisfaction of having done his duty to his God and to his fellow men in unobtrusive though none the less nobler deeds of life. That is the reason why there are one hundred noisy politicians to one Lord Shaftesbury. However, I do not desire to wander from the subject on which I commenced to write, nor to say one word more for or against the position taken up by Mr. Telang. All that I would earnestly impress upon my Hindoo friends is, that, if they are sincere in their desire to improve the condition of their widows by rescuing them from their deplorable condition or to counteract the evils of infant marriages, the reforms which they advocate should *begin at home*.—Yours, &c.

DOSABHAI FRAMJEE.

## THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe a new rule has been lately introduced in the Education Society's Schools, prohibiting the children from having leave to spend the last Saturday of the month with their parents and friends, which step calls forth a universal condemnation from the many friends of the Society. The custom of granting this privilege to the boys and girls has, to my knowledge, been observed ever since the establishment of these institutions ; and being one who is ever ready to take a kindly interest in the welfare of the children, I consider it hardly just to deny them this indulgence after the monotony and discipline of their school-life.

I think the Managing Committee would do well if they made it publicly known why this new restriction has come into vogue, for the information of many who, like me, can claim to have been

AN OLD SCHOOL BOY.

Byculla, March 5.

## THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL AND THE SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The excellent suggestion made in your columns, that the Sailors' Home should be removed, and the present building used as a European General Hospital, needs very little agitation to make it an accomplished fact. It may not be generally known how strong is the feeling frequently expressed by officers and men of ships visiting the port, that something should be done to make the Sailors' Home more adaptable to existing needs, by bringing the Home nearer the Docks ; and also by building a place with less show and of more practical use. A suitable site would be the neighbourhood of the Carnac Bridge, where it is still possible to obtain ground. The Harbour Master's offices and the Shipping Office should be conveniently attached.

As to the suitability of the Sailors' Home as a hospital, the doctors must decide that. But to a casual observer the large airy wards in the second story, with broad verandahs, the smaller rooms in the upper story for private patients, and the lower rooms suitable as doctors' rooms and surgery, &c, makes me think that Providence had designed the building for this very purpose.

A very little alteration would make it suitable for the sick and dying, now greatly inconvenienced by the heat and noise of the Boree Bunder station. Thrusting aside the great need of a suitable Sailors' Home in the neighbourhood of the Docks, and greatly desired by all connected with the shipping, will not the Sailors' Home Committee rouse themselves to an effort in consideration of the sick patients who will be greatly benefited thereby ? The public look for an answer.—Yours, &c.

C. H.

## THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note in your issue of the 5th inst., an article on the Primrose League, in which you appear to me to throw a certain amount of ridicule on the project of establishing a branch here in India. The idea conveyed by your article is, that the Primrose League is a sort of political canvassing association, formed with the sole motive of showing up the mean and underhand practices of the Radical Caucus at home ; and the winning over to our side the Anglo-Indian out here, so that when he goes home, after his term of service expires, he may give his support to the Tory party. May I be allowed, as a humble knight of that League, to tell your readers what the real objects of the Primrose League are ; and in what measure our system will apply in India ? Frst, our objects in England are to cultivate a higher tone of political morality, and to discountenance and condemn all the dirty meannesses of the Radical Caucus ; to point out to the people how their individual liberty is curtailed, and their unbiassed opinions coerced by the organization of Messrs. Schnadhorst and Chamberlain. Second, the maintenance of our ancient monarchy (and we pledge ourselves to oppose any encroachment on the rights and privileges of the Crown or the Church). Third, the vigilant watch and guard on all the rights the people now possess ; and the concession gradually, as civilization advances, knowledge diffuses itself, and society progresses, of all those measures that may end to make life happier, and add to the well-being of the citizen ; the hearty co-operation in, and furtherance of, every social reform which has for its object the elevation of the mind and the strengthening of the character, of the lower stratum of society, always having regard to their true interests, and those of the British Empire. Fourth and last, but not least, the consolidation of the British Empire, which embraces all the rest.

These, Sir, are the leading tenets of that political religion, initiated and inspired by our great thought leader, Lord Beaconsfield ; and it is the embodiment, in action, of the principles, that prompted his noble life. What will the Primrose League do in India ? I do not belong to the working organization, and cannot say what our *modus operandi* will be at first ; but I can give a very near guess at what we shall aim when establishing working branches of the League ; generally speaking, our aims will be to strengthen the bonds that unite India to the mother-country, by cultivating *true* patriotism in the minds of the natives, and showing them that to be true patriots they must love England as well as India ; all our efforts would be directed towards fostering and encouraging a true brotherly feeling between the different elements of society in India. Our organization in this country will, if established, soon go beyond ridicule ; it has stood a great deal of that in England, and lived through it, and is doing good work now, educating the working man up to the point where he can plainly see where his true interests lie, and clearing away from his vision the cobwebs of caucuses, and mists of mendacity. Our objects will be identical here, we will encourage and foster the sentiment of manly chivalry, that will be the most effectual barrier against the lurking Cossack in the North-West.

I predict a glorious future for us here ; we have a noble field for strong and energetic action, and we, banded together for a common purpose, without fear, and with noble ends in view, will find no greater scope anywhere than in the Indian Empire for the establishment of our League. We will oppose change, for the sake of change, when under the Radical masquerade of progress, but when we can advance hand in hand with, India, making her people of all classes happier, diffusing knowledge, drawing them towards us with bands stronger than those that bind us at present, you will then see the efficacy of our organisation, and grant us that support that you are now inclined to withhold. I enclose my card, and apologising for trespassing so much on your space, I am, &c.,

JINGO.

Great Western Hotel, Bombay, March 7.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE following is the report of the court of directors for the half-year ending December 31, 1885 :—The net profits for that period, including $50,779·22 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to $998,800·38, of which, after taking out remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation $988,800·38. From this sum, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, which will absorb $533,333·33, and a bonus of ten shillings per share which will absorb $133,333.33. The difference in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 3-4, the current rate of the day, amounts to $233,333·34. The directors propose writing off bank premises account the sum of $25,000. The balance $63,800·38 to be brought forward to the credit of new profit and loss account. Mr. E. E. Sassoon has resigned his seat at the board in consequence of his departure from the Colony. The directors retiring in rotation are Messrs. Grote, Bottomley, and Hoppius ; being eligible for re-election they offer themselves accordingly. Mr. A. McIver has been appointed chairman for the year 1886, and Mr. M. Grote, vice-chairman, subject to his re-election. The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fullarton Henderson, and the court recommend the re-election of these gentlemen as auditors for the year 1886. Mr. Jackson having been granted twelve months' leave of absence, Mr. John Walter has been appointed acting chief manager. Mr. George Edward Noble has been appointed inspector of branches.

## SELLING OBSCENE PHOTOGRAPHS.

ON the 20th ult., Daniel Hart was convicted by Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, of selling and wilfully exhibiting obscene photographs, and having in his possession such photographs for sale an exhibition, contrary to sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code ; and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of two months' further simple imprisonment. Hart has presented a petition of appeal from the above decision to the High Court, which is in substance as follows :—

The petitioner says he is without means to retain counsel to lay his case before the Court ; but as he believes that the sentence passed on him is illegal as being in excess of the powers possessed by a presidency magistrate, he prays the Court to cause him to be brought before it in order that he may plead his cause in person. Under sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code, under which he has been convicted, the maximum term of imprisonment laid down is three months. Section 65 of the Code limits the term of imprisonment awarded, in default of payment of fine, to one-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence. The sentence of two months' imprisonment, in default of payment of fine, is therefore illegal. Petitioner refers to the case of Regina *vs.* Manammad, the Madras Reports. 277, wherein it was laid down "that if imprisonment and fine, and further imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, is the sentence, the imprisonment in default cannot exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which the magistrate is competent to inflict for the offence." Although under section 167 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act IV. of 1877, the petitioner has no legal right of appeal on the merits of the case itself, yet it is competent to the High Court to review the proceedings if satisfied that any injustice has been done ; and the petitioner represents that, in his case, there has been a grave miscarriage of justice. The petitioner urges that the pictures held for sale by him were not obscene ; nor was their primary and palpable result such as would excite to lust. The pictures in question were simply copies of well-known pictures, or pictures of works of art such as are daily exhibited in the principal art galleries of Europe. When before the magistrate's Court, the petitioner desired to call the evidence of competent witnesses—artists such as Mr. Van Ruith and others—to prove that the pictures, for selling which he was charged, were copies of well-known pictures or works of art only, and in no case obscene. He could not call such witnesses unless

permitted by the magistrate to take copies of the pictures, or unless his solicitor was permitted to show the pictures to certain artists or others proposed to be called as witnesses. But the magistrate having apparently made up his own mind in the case, refused the request made by petitioner's solicitor, refused any further adjournment of the case, and convicted and sentenced the petitioner. In order to more fully make clear his statements on this point, the petitioner attached to his petition a report of his case which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 22nd ult. To sum up, petitioner represented that he had been wrongly convicted on no evidence of the obscenity of his pictures except the magistrate's own personal opinion; that he was not permitted to procure and produce the evidence of experts, artists and others in his defence, in consequence of which there has been a miscarriage of justice. That in any case the sentence awarded, being in excess of the magistrate's powers, is illegal. Petitioner prays to be permitted to appear before the Court in person to show cause why the conviction recorded against him should be quashed, and he set at liberty.

The High Court has directed the record and proceedings in the case to be sent for.

## HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.—MARCH 5.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

### A BIGAMY CASE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BHAGI AND BHAGA.

THIS was a complaint by Babu Soungavda, praying for the reversal of an order of acquittal passed by Mr. G. McCorkell, Assistant Session Judge of Rutnagherry, in the case of the accused, the first of whom was charged with the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of her husband, and the second with aiding and abetting her. Mr. McCorkell says—"When the charge was read over to the accused, they were both willing to admit the facts so far as set out therein, but I declined on that to record a plea of guilty, because I felt that the accused did not properly understand to what they were giving their assent. Bigamy is not, among ignorant persons like the accused, regarded as a wrong *per se*, like murder or theft; and I am fully convinced that, in going through the ceremony which has been described as a *pat*, the accused were as unconscious of wrong as were Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden." The Assistant Session Judge was of opinion that, in a prosecution under section 494 of the Penal Code, the same valid proof of the first marriage must be adduced as is requisite in a prosecution for adultery. He held that the prosecution had failed to establish the legal marriage between the complainant and the first accused. If there was no prior marriage, it could not be assumed that the accused committed any legal offence in entering into a second contract of marriage. The Court, differing from the assessors, acquitted the two accused, and ordered them to be discharged.

Against that decision it was stated that, the accused having pleaded guilty, the Court was wrong in holding that the plea was inadmissible; that it was established by satisfactory evidence that the first accused was the lawful wife by marriage of the appellant; that the Court had not exercised proper judgment; that to contract a *pat* marriage and to abet the same are offences according to law, &c.

Their Lordships thought there was no need to interfere in this case. The complainant had not been very good to his wife; and if, as he said, he wanted money for marriage expenses, he ought to raise it in some other way.

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

For Judgment.

3-83—Little, S, F and N—Ookerda Poonsey and others vs the steam-ship Savitri—Chalk and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Malookchund, vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

307-81—Little, S, F and N—Sha Welljee Natha vs Laljee Kessowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

64-84—Thakurdas, D and C—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co vs Kessowjee Hemraj and others—Little, S, F and N.

110-84—Little, S, F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khulifa and others—Payne, G and S.

79-81—Ardesir and H—Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia vs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia—Craigie, L and O. For final hearing on Commissioner's report.

603-77—Little, S, F and N—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna—Payne, G and S.

Long Cause.

400-85—Ardesir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co vs Lakhamsey Lalji and others—Little, S, F and N, Payne, G and S, and Chalk and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)

Tobin and R—For Petitioners—in the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Parell S and W Co, Ld—Chalk and W for Applicant.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

180-81—Payne, G and S—Canji Natha vs L L Dreyfus—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

398-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Janmahomed Cassum vs Valub Mahomed bin Rajub—Tyabji and D.

427-84—E Wilkin—Balaram Gungaram and another vs Mahomedally Dossaji—R Skipsey.

91-84—Balkrishna and B—Chandbhoy Amonjee and another vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.

222-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and another vs Luxminarayen Chogamal—Payne, G and S.

223-83—Payne, G and S—Luxminarayen Chogalal vs Sadasook Butchraj—Tyabjee and D.

224-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and others vs Luxminarayen Chogalal Payne, G and S.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

122-80—Ardesir and H—The New Alexandria S and W Co vs Vadilal Sakurchund—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

392-85—Little, S, F and N—Morarji Khimji vs Purshotum Tricumji and others—In person—Part heard.

54-85—Nanu and H—Merbai vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Botliwala and others—Ardesir and H—Part heard.

473-85—Payne, G and S—Momanbhoy Gangjee and another vs Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy—Ardesir and H—Part heard.

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *a* Mr G C A Atkinson, Mangalore | *a* Capt G W Nicholson |
| *a* Dr E Tulley, I M D, Kattywar | *a* Thomas S Pyne, Calcutta |
| Col Penny, R A, Bombay | *a* Major General Bayley, Ahmedabad |
| Major and Mrs Humfrey, Bhuj | *a* Capt and Mrs Ditmas, Meerut |
| *a* Mr Donald Hudson, England | *a* Lieut Watson, Central India |
| *a* Mr E G Peck, England | *a* Mr A G Hudson |
| *a* Mr H Perks, England | *a* Major Fox, Secunderabad |
| Mr J Wharton, Bombay | *a* Capt Cameron, Kirkee |
| *a* Mrs Lavie, England | *a* Major General Sale, Hill |
| Mr John Bristed, Bombay | *a* Meyrelles do Canto |
| Miss Bristed, Bombay | *a* Mr L De Fonblanque |
| *a* Mr T Percy Rawson | *a* Mr J F Sleeman |
| Surg Lewis | *a* Major A H Turner |
| Mr E Minors, Bombay | *a* Mr H F Evans |
| Mrs Warwick | *a* Mr H Kröger, East London |
| *a* Mr F C Allen, England | *a* Mr R Stuart Dalzell, Scotland |
| *a* Mr E Lovell, England | *a* Mr J Miller, Secunderabad |
| *a* Mr William Morris | Charles Adcane |
| Mr St Quentin Byrne, Bombay | *a* Capt and Mrs Gubbins, 3rd H C |
| Mr H Walsh | *a* Mr and Mrs W S Price |
| Mr W J Fernie, Bombay | *a* Mr H R Stuart |
| Mr W C Hedges | *a* Mr W B Stuart |
| Mr Thomas Wilson | *a* Surg W Price, I M S |
| Mr Norman Dallas Forbes | Capt Scott, 17th Leicester Regt |
| *a* Mr Ballantine | *a* Mr and Mrs Needham, Seoni, C P |
| *a* Admiral Smith | *a* Mr W rark, Calcutta |
| *a* Col and Mrs Macnaghten | Lieut H T King |
| *a* Surg Major and Mrs Purves | *a* Major and Mrs Richards |
| *a* Lieut-Col and Mrs J G D Walker | Mr and Mrs H F Cotgrave, Ellichpur |
| *a* Mr and Mrs J Coleman Hughes, Hongkong | *a* Mr and Mrs J G Silcock |
| *a* The Misses Linsted, Hongkong | Mr Douglas Hamilton, Carabiniers |
| *a* Mr C H Dodgson, Dhurumsala | Mr H C Petre, Rifle Brigade |
| *a* Major Moore, RA, Meerut | Mr A W Dewan, 10th Regt |
| Mr Albert E Woods, 1st Sikhs | *a* Rev and Mrs Metcalfe, Berar |
| *a* Mrs Lugard | *a* The Hon Mr Justice Tottenham, Simla |
| *a* Surg-Major K M Downie, M D | Khan Bahadoor Cazi Shabudin, C I E |
| *a* Lieut C F Minchin, 6th Infantry, Edwardesabad | *a* Percival Gorham |
| *a* Mr and Mrs Boddington | *a* Col and Mrs Battiscombe, Deesa |
| *a* Miss Avis Hooke | *a* Rev and Mrs Nugent, Jhelum |
| *a* Sir Walter de Souza | Major Hudson, 45th Regt |
| *a* Mrs Miller | Capt Walker, 45th Regt |
| *a* Capt Wiley, 10th Regt, Secunderabad | *a* Mr Edwin Freshfield |
| *a* Mr J W Wheal | *a* Rev A F King |
| *a* Mr J D B Gribble | Miss J M Angus, Delhi |
| *a* Capt Thornton | *a* Miss M H Vickers, Delhi |
| *a* Mr E Bedford | Mr J B Chirnside, Colombo |
| *a* Major and Mrs Stace | Mr T Higgins, Colombo |
| *a* Mr J W Edgar CS, Calcutta | Mr John McMeekin, Marmagoa |
| *a* Mrs McCalman, Rutnagherry | Mr and Mrs Locke King, Jeypore |
| Mr James Crowder, Bombay | Miss Gore Brown, Jeypore |
| Mr E Prichard, Kurrachee | Capt Stewart, Jeypore |
| George Masquelier, France | Col and Mrs E C Corbyn, Ferozepore |
| Mr Felix Bernard, France | The Misses Wright, England |
| *a* Mr C S Killick, Nundial | Miss Wright Anderson, London |
| *a* Mr E C Bucke, CS, Calcutta | Col H Mallock |
| *a* Lieut A P A Elphinstone, Ahmednagar | |
| *a* Rev and Miss Coles | |
| *a* Mr E Farquhar | |

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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|---|---|
| Rev Midwinter, Bombay | Mrs A W Campbell, Bombay |
| Mrs Midwinter, Bombay | Mr and Mrs Crofts |
| *a* Major Hussey, Neemuch | Mr R LeMare, Bombay |
| *a* Mrs Hussey, Neemuch | Mr B B Nixon, Bombay |
| *a* Mons E Charriol, Calcutta | Mr C E Nixon, Bombay |
| *a* Mdlle A Charriol, Calcutta | Mr G Taylor, Bombay |
| Mr J L Greaves, Bombay | Mr P McDonnell, Mauritius |
| Mrs J L Greaves, Bombay | Mr W Y Wetherell, Bombay |
| Mr G Wood, Poona | Mr C P Lovett, Bombay |
| Mr R Huggett, Bombay | *a* Mr H Wutzler, Mussoorie |
| Mrs R Huggett, Bombay | *a* Mdlle Peroux, Mussoorie |
| *a* Rev Veil | Mr W Phipps, Bombay |
| *a* Mrs Veil | Mr and Mrs Wilkins, Bombay |
| *a* Mr Pfleiderer | *a* Mr P G Nelson, Poona |
| *a* Mrs Pfleiderer | Mr W Arnold, Bombay |
| *a* Mr W P Schonthal | |
| *a* Mr B Blackwell, Bombay | |
| Mr A W Campbell, Bombay | |

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes, Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks; quart size Wickered Bottles with screw caps. Condiment Bottles, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

SOCIAL REFORM.

CHARITY begins at home is a trite saying, the value of which is not appreciated even by men of erudition. The fact of ourselves being so blind to the radical defects, imperfections, and drawbacks which exist in different societies of the Hindu community does not indicate any earnestness, anxiety, and concern for our own welfare. This in itself forms the most cogent argument for our British rulers to ignore our representations, memorials, and petitions to them for the redress of our grievances and wrongs. The system of early marriage and caste prejudices have been the main and the most powerful causes of destroying the martial spirit and *esprit de corps*. If we are really earnest for and expect improvement in our political condition, it is absolutely necessary for us to show to our rulers that we are so by the spontaneous introduction of social reforms in our community. The prohibition of early marriage will effect half the cure for the evils of enforced widowhood.—*The Agriculturist's Advocate.*

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS.

WE are grateful to know that the offer was spoken of in sympathetic terms, and are far from sorry to know that both sides of the question were laid before Her Majesty's Government, but we are afraid that when the enrolment of a large number of native volunteer regiments is held up to that Government as a thing difficult to manage and not worth the trouble, the sympathy and the consideration given to the question cannot be deemed as having done us any good or brought the question nearer solution, and yet, we take it, the question must be solved sooner or later. For we hope we shall not be told that while the ignorant native is trained and hired and armed as a fighting man, the educated and respectable classes cannot be permitted to be members of the country militia? Why should the ghost of a "large number" of "native volunteer regiments" be conjured into existence at once and held up as a scarecrow to the Home authorities? Like all other reforms in the Indian Administration, why should not this one have its beginning and why until the scheme is tried should the numbers be not kept down by regulations and tests, calculated to obviate all possible difficulties? What is it that qualifies and even renders welcome the Eurasians and Native Christians and disqualifies the rest of the natives? Why again are Europeans of all countries and even West Indians welcomed, and are the natives of India alone to be regarded as unfit or inconvenient?—*Sabodha Patrika.*

THE PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE *Mahratta* says:—We cannot but regret that the Government both here and in England did not see its way to accede to the wishes of the associations of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. It is really disappointing to learn that after all the large and explicit promises as to the thoroughness of the inquiry to be instituted into the affairs of India, we are merely to be treated to a small affair like a Parliamentary Committee. However sneering correspondents may write pointless sarcasms about a Royal Commission being considered a panacea by natives for all political evils, we do assert again that there is a difference between a Parliamentary Committee and a Royal Commission. The inquiry under the former will, it is justly feared, not be as sifting as is urgently demanded. It is no use telling us that Parliamentary Committee has precedents in its favour or that "the strongest men will be nominated to undertake this important duty." The fears of the people are well grounded, and will not be removed by anything short of the appointment of a Royal Commission.

The truth at the bottom is that the advisers of H. M.'s Government are (1) unwilling that the past administration of India by the servants of the Crown should be searchingly reviewed by an independent, but mixed, tribunal; and (2) mightily afraid lest that tribunal should recommend a radical change which in effect may undermine, if not totally destroy, the potentiality of that huge bureaucracy, which has so long tasted the pleasures of place and power at the expense of the dumb millions, and tyrannised over them in the bargain.—*Indian Spectator.*

## AN ORIENTAL LINGUIST.

WE expect to hear that Mr. J. D. Rees, of the Civil Service, is suffering from an uncontrollable fit of weeping. When Alexander the Great had conquered the world, as known in his day, he sat him down and wept, because there were no more worlds to conquer. Similarly Mr. Rees must regard with dismal feelings the melancholy prospect before him of a life which can no longer be periodically brightened by a new conquest over Oriental tongues. He has passed the 1st Standard in Tamil, the 2nd Standard in Telugu, and received rewards for high proficiency in Tamil, Telugu, Persian, and Hindustani. He has now passed the higher standard in Arabic. He is one of those gifted and fortunate persons to whom the picking up of a speaking acquaintance with a language foreign to his own is not a task, but a pleasure. He is, as to the manner born, a linguist, and he is on the eve of going home on furlough, armed to the teeth with unfamiliar and resonant gutturals that should have a quieting influence on truculent cab-drivers addicted to cursory remarks as to the unfairness of a proffered fare. The man of science who crushed the apple woman whose highly flavoured objurgations he had innocently provoked by knocking over her stall, by calling her an isosceles triangle, was possessed of "lingual attainments" which were inconsiderable in comparison with those of Mr. Rees. And this is not all, for Mr. Rees can play on occasion as pretty a game at polo as the most severe critic of that admirable game can desire, and he lately made his *début* as an author of a modest narrative of wanderings in Persia. Last year he went all unarmed, he went all alone, to see the nakedness of the land of the Shah, and he returned to tell the tale that he was more often mistaken for a Russian than for a Britisher on his travels.—*Madras Mail.*

## THE BRITISH FORCES IN UPPER BURMAH.

THE force in Upper Burma is now distributed in small bodies to numerous stations, as may be seen from the last return of its disposition:—

At Bhamo there are—Half 4-1 N. I. R. A., 12 Rifles Mounted Infantry, 2 companies R. W. Fusiliers, Hazara Battery, 1 Company Bengal Sappers, half battalion 25th M. N. I. (Head-quarters.)

At Htigaing—80 Rifles R. W. Fusiliers, 68 Rifles 21st M. N. I.

At Shwebo—Two guns 9-1 C. P. R. A., 227 Rifles R. W. Fusiliers, 15 Sabres 2nd Madras Cavalry, 88 Rifles 12th M. N. I.

At Kyouk Myoung.—24 Rifles R. W. Fusiliers, 36 Rifles 12th M. N. I.

At Singoo—A small guard from the former station.

At Mandalay—Half battery 4-1 N. I. R. A., 18 Rifles Mounted Infantry, 200 Rifles R. W. Fusiliers, 4 Companies Hampshire Regiment, 80 Sabres 2nd Madras Cavalry (Head-quarters and one squadron *en route* from Rangoon), Two Companies Madras Sappers, 1st Madras Pioneers, 12th M I, five companies; 21st M I, 440 Rifles; 23rd M I, four Companies; 25th M I, two Companies; 18th B I, 100 Rifles.

At Ava.—Half Company, Hampshire Regiment, Half Company Madras Sappers, One Company 25th M. I.

At Saigaing.—100 Rifles Hampshire Regiment, 100 Rifles 23rd M. I.

At Yankentoun.—16 Sabres 2nd Madras Cavalry, 100 Rifles 21st M. I.

At Kyouksai—50 Rifles R. W. Fusiliers, 20 Sabres 2nd M. C., 100 Rifles 23rd M. I.

*En route* to Kyouksai—2 Guns 9-1 C P R A, 40 Rifles Hampshire Regiment, 15 Sabres 2nd M C, 60 Rifles 23rd M. I.

At Aloun—50 Rifles Hampshire Regiment, 75 Rifles 23rd M. I., 2 guns 9-1 C. P. R. A.

At Myothe—Half Company Hampshire Regiment, Half Company Madras Sappers, one Company 25th M. I.

At Myingyan—1 troop 2nd M. C., 2 Division No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery, 2 Companies Liverpool Regiment, 2 Companies 11th B. I. (Head-quarters), 1 Company Bombay Sappers.

At Mahline Myo—1 troop 2nd M C, 1 Division No. 1 Bombay battery, 2 Companies Liverpool Regiment (Head-quarters) 2 Companies 11th B. I.

At Samait Kyon—1 Company 11th B. I.

At Pakoko, Koonywa, and Pakhangyi.—2. Companies 11th B. I.

At Kyouk Souk.—1 Company 11th B. I.

At Pagan.—1 Company 2nd B. I., 1 Company Liverpool Regiment, 1 Company Bengal Sappers.

At Singoon.—62 Rifles 2nd B. I.

At Letban.—20 Rifles 11th B. I.

At Minhla.—129 Rifles Liverpool Regiment, 168 Rifles 2nd B, I (Head quarters.)

At Yenangyoung.—94 Rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry.

At Sinboungweh.—40 Rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry.

At Salaymyo.—50 Rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry.

At Magwe.—33 Rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry.

At Myingoon.—10 Rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry.

At Simphyoogoon.—28 Rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry.

At Sakomyo.—50 Rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry.

At Maphagmyo.—26 Rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

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These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

## BISHOP MEURIN ON SOCIALISM.

BISHOP MEURIN, in his Lenten Pastoral, which was read in the churches in his jurisdiction yesterday, deals at length with the Socialist movement. One of the most important domains, the Bishop says, in which now-a-days error is striving to supplant truth, is man's natural longing for the goods of the earth. Ill-governed passion and consuming avarice have poisoned the natural and legitimate instincts that animate man to procure the means to live; and it is this very avarice that has taken hold of the hearts of many, filling the world with most bitter consequences.

In the first Encyclical after his accession to the Chair of Peter, the Sovereign Pontiff bids us beware of a certain class of men variously calling themselves Socialists, Communists, and Nihilists. This nefarious sect we find spread all over the world, banded together in a most felonious conspiracy, no longer screening their dark designs behind secret conventicles held in the depth of night, but now boldly issuing forth in the broad light of day, programme in hand, with the fell purpose, of destroying the very foundations of civil life by the overthrow of all authority and established government, of striking at the root of all domestic life by undoing the sacred bond of matrimony, and lastly of threatening the existence of all social life by denying and doing away with the right of property. It certainly is a portentous sign of the times, that they are forced to witness this criminal attempt to rob the lawful owner in order to possess with him in common, whatever he may have acquired whether by lawful inheritance, or by provident savings and the honest work of his hand and his genius.

So black a crime, for so we must stigmatize the attempt, is possible only when and where designing men have paved the way for it by severing Almighty God from the State, and setting up a novel system in which no regard is paid to the all-wise Author and merciful Redeemer of man, all notion of a presiding Providence over human concerns is unblushingly set aside, and the loud cry stifled within that proclaims the existence of an all-just and all-powerful Judge of each man in particular and of society in general. The revolutionary authors of this crime banish God from human society, and in His stead enthrone man's sole self and his human reason, reason unaided by the light of Revelation, reason obscured in consequence of sin, reason miserably led astray by passions unsubdued. Banishing from before their eyes the prospect of a judgment to come and of an eternal reward in Heaven or punishment in Hell, they naturally seek their happiness in this world rather than in a future. Is it then to be wondered at that, misguided by such erroneous ideas, both they and their following, mostly drawn together from the lower walks of society, disheartened by the poverty-stricken and cheerless appearance of their homes, sick at the sight of the coarse and scanty meal that awaits them after a long day's toil, should look with covetous eyes upon their richer neighbours, and sigh for the day when the watchword shall be passed round, and a signal from their insidious leaders shall hand over to them for pillage and plunder both the prince's palace and the rich man's store, in which they think to find the means to satisfy their hunger for earthly happiness. No wonder, then, that public and private property, and, with it, the public peace and social order are now-a-days more than ever exposed to the greatest danger of being shaken to their very foundations, overthrown and destroyed.

And if the Communists and Socialists, as our holy Father says in his Encyclical on Freemasons, who, in common with them, hold the same leading principles, do not dare at one blow and by simultaneous action to carry out their extreme views, the omission is due neither to the benevolence of their intentions, nor to the avowed policy of their tactics; but partly to the indestructible power of the Christian religion, which in spite of all still continues to maintain a hold on the majority even of those who in the sixteenth century unhappily fell away from the one true Church, partly to the good sense and sound practical judgment of men who decline to become the dupes of the secret societies and manfully resist their insane attempts.

Now then, dear brethren, the question arises: which are the means to be devised to counteract these two evils, the erroneous doctrine concerning the right of property, and its inevitable consequence, social revolution? It is our firm conviction that the Holy Catholic Church alone can cope with these gigantic evils. Our Holy Father Leo XIII, in his Encyclical against Freemasonry, points out as a sure remedy a return to the Christian teaching concerning property and its use, the re-establishment of the associations or guilds for workmen, and the spread of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which, to quote his own words, ' is distinguished by its importance and good example, and has deserved so well of the lower orders. Its acts and its aim are well known. Its whole object is to give gratuitous relief to the poor and destitute. This it does with singular foresight and modesty, and the more it shuns the applause of men, the more it is fitted for the noble exercise of Christian charity and for the relief of its suffering brethren." It was for these reasons our Holy Father, by a special decree of the year 1883, proclaimed St. Vincent de Paul Patron of all charitable societies in France, and again in the year 1885 by an Apostolic Brief, Patron of all charitable associations throughout the entire Catholic world. With you, dear Brethren, the name of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, established in this Apostolic Vicariate no less than a quarter of a century since, has long been a household word. You have witnessed its deeds of charity in which many of you have taken an active part, in the weekly Conferences, or serving on the Burial-Committee, or in the St. Vincent's Homes, the asylum for poor lepers, the school for deaf-mutes, or the catechism schools in the villages. Wherever we look we find the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul engaged in acts of true Christian piety and charity.

But there still lies a vast field before you; and much remains to be done, and the day is far off when you will be able to say that you have accomplished your task, and that nothing is left undone. Conferences for the succour of the poor in their own dwellings ought to flourish in each town and village where poverty shows itself; we want in many more places asylum for the leper, the sick, the blind, the deaf and dumb; we need homes for the orphan, the exposed, and the repentent; we need institutions for persons without work and without a home, patronages for youthful artizans and clerks, provident societies and saving banks, temperance associations, and we require pawn-offices for rescuing the poor from the merciless grip of the usurer. In short, we require as many more institutions as there remain human miseries still unprovided for. And since there is no good work foreign to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, let all enlist under its standard who can afford to devote even the smallest share of their leisure and earnings to the service of Almighty God represented in our fellow beings, and to that of Our Divine Saviour who was bequeathed to His suffering brethren His own claims upon our love and gratitude, since He became poor and suffering for our sake.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Watts, Col, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, from Deesa.
Georges, Lt, 3rd Ms Lt Cavy, to join, from Bolan Pass.
Inglis, Col, 6th Bl Lt Infy, on furlough, from Alipore
Mercer, Capt, Bo. 17th Regt, on leave, from Zealand.
Macnamara, Surg, Bl M S, from Agra.

MARCH 6.

Briggs, Capt, Bl, Dev Regt.
Smith, Lt, Bo Worcester Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Stockley, Major, Bo A P D, on leave, from Poona.
Pringle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lanc, on duty, from Poona.
Lindner, Lt, Bo, 2nd N Stafford Regt, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Gubbins, Capt. Bl, 3rd Cavy H C, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 6.

Watts, Col, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, to Poona.
Macartney, Major, Bo, R E, on return, to England.
Potgrave, Lt, Bo C I Horse, on duty, to Agra.

MARCH 7.

Lindner, Lt, Bo, 2nd N Stafford Regt, on duty, to Mhow.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 6th March, 1886.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., this day Monday, the 8th instant.

It is requested that all who wish to appear before the Board of Examination for certificates at the approaching inspection will send in their names to Head-quarters as early as possible.

There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee to consider the subject of clothing at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th instant, at Quartermaster Soundy's.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the P. & O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.

6-40 a.m.—At the Grant-road Steam Bakery compound, Tuesday and Friday.

4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4-45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

By order
H. HODGKINSON, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—" Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

## THE CHINA YARN TRADE.

MR EDULJEE's circular of the 16th February gives the following particulars of the sales of Indian yarn in the Hong Kong Market in the fortnight ending the 15th ult:—Business during the past fortnight has been of a moderate nature, and the settlements recorded below were made shortly after our last issue. Demand has run upon superior descriptions of all counts. Stocks of these being light prices are rather strong, but medium and common are in full supply when compared with the present state of demand and prices are lower and weak. Arrivals during the interval have not been heavy, but large supplies are on the way and shortly expected, and looking at the anxiety of holders to realize the prospects of the market at the close are anything but encouraging.

No. 6s and 8s—In small demand freely met at current low rates.

No. 10s—Have continued in moderate demand, but prices show no quotable change, except for some favorite superior chops, which are slightly firmer in consequence of their scarcity.

No. 12s—Common and medium in very small request, good and superior in some demand at previous rates.

No. 14s—Quiet and nothing doing.

No. 16s—A good business has been passing in this count, specially in the medium and common descriptions, which have been purchased by foreigners to the tune of about 5 to 600 bales for the Shanghai market at from $ 67 to $ 69½. Native local demand is confined only to superior chops. Market unchanged.

No. 18s.—Trifling sales at quotations.

No 20s—Have continued in moderate demand, and prices steady.

N. 22s and 24s—Require no mention in the absence of any stock.

The sales during the fortnight amounted to 4,672 bales; arrivals 4,788 bales; stock unsold 1,100 bales.

## RED INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

"How to Fight Indians; New Tactics Needed to Meet the Wily Apaches who Terrorise Arizona; Two Hundred Recent Murders of White People; More Vigorous War Methods Requisite to Suppress Constant Raids." Such are some of the sensational headings with which one of our New York contemporaries endeavours to awaken its readers to a comprehension of the very serious disturbances which have harassed the Territory of Arizona ever since the 17th of May, 1885, when the last outbreak of the ruthless and treacherous Apaches began. Tranquillity, indeed, will never be restored to Arizona until the strength of the Apaches is entirely broken. During the last few years of hostilities the savages have made far more progress in mastering the art of warfare than their civilized opponents. The latter have been in the habit of employing Apache scouts, who naturally sympathise with their own people, and habitually lead the United States Regulars a merry and useless dance. Most of the Apaches now out on the war-path have been trained as scouts by "Uncle Sam" himself, and are thoroughly familiar with his ways and methods of making war. "They understand our tactics," says a resident of Tucson. "They shoot fully three times as well as the average regular soldier, they have long ceased to fight us with bows and arrows, and they are armed with the best rifles in the world." What these rifles may be our informant does not reveal, but they are probably Winchesters, or Remingtons, or Sharp's weapons. General Crook well knows that he is fighting a different enemy from that encountered twenty years since. The Apache is a noble savage as regards his personal appearance, and goes into battle almost perfectly naked. He approaches as stealthily as Osman Digna's Arabs; but instead of bursting upon his foe with the dauntless courage of the Arab race, he dodges behind rocks and trees and lies in wait wherever an ambush is possible. General Sheridan, the Commander-in-Chief of the regular American Army, recently exasperated the Arizonians by assuring them that the ravages which have desolated their territory and have been attended by at least two hundred murders of white settlers during the last eight months were all enacted by a dozen Apaches. General Crook, however, knows full well that this is a grievous misstatement. The Apache marauders number from two to three hundred warriors, as their trails in the mountains and plains clearly indicate. They are divided into bands of twenty or twenty-five braves, who watch their opportunity and burst by night with their appalling war-whoop upon the unguarded houses and camps of sleeping men, women, and children. Throughout the whole of the "dark and bloody ground" wooden crosses apprise travellers that below sleeps some hapless victim who has been as the words carved above his grave indicate, "killed by the Apaches." For such persistent, indomitable, and relentless enemies death is the only remedy that the American Whites can apply. When the chiefs are all killed, it is possible that a feeble remnant may be content to settle down in peace upon their reservations. In the meanwhile, our American kinsmen are to be congratulated upon the probability that before the close of this century an Apache "out on the war path" will be as great a rarity as a bison.—*Telegraph.*

## OSMAN DIGMA.

THE *Achbar* has received the following from Suakin:—Immediately after the battle at Asmara, Osman Digma—who had only been slightly wounded—proceeded to Khartoum to report the result to the Caliph. In accordance with custom, he was presented by the latter with a mantle of honour, and two new Soudanese regiments, mustering a thousand men each, were placed at his disposal. Osman Digma gave the Caliph a manuscript document, addressed by Ras Alula to the Egyptian Governor of Kassala, which had fallen into the hands of the Soudanese. In this document the Abyssinian generalissimo informed the Egyptian Governor that Italy had promised King John the whole strip of territory extending to Kassala in case he should relieve that town. On reading this the Caliph observed that if he remained quiet much longer the Christians would divide the whole of the Eastern Soudan amongst themselves. Suakin was already in possession of the English, and Massowah had been taken by the Italians. He then ordered Osman Digma to advance on Massowah and to drive out the Christians. It is announced from Massowah that Ras Alula is concentrating an army at the frontier town of Keren, and will there await the Soudanese.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FROM LONDON.

Atrato s—3 packages printing ink and 10 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 155 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 50 cases matches, A S Adam.

Marlborough s—300 kegs zinc paint, Framji Ardaseer Davur and Sons; 230 kegs paint, E Abdul Currim; 26 packages printing paper, A A Rahim and Co; 3 cases beer, Dossabhoy Merwanji and Co.

Clyde s—4 cases medicine of sorts, B Cullianji.

Bokhara s—7 cases provisions, Latham and Co.

Surat s—3 cases cheese, Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla; 2 packages printing ink, A A Rahim and Co; 13 cases cheese, hams, and bacon, Dinshaw Burjorjee Bonia; 6 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co; 26 cases pale ale, stout, etc., Phipson and Co; 20 cases champagne, Bolton and Co; 450 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 30 cases brandy, I N Wadi'a Sons and Co; 192 cases port, sherry, etc, Treacher and Co; 3 cases brandy, Royal Bombay Yacht Club; 121 cases brandy, Jamsetji Framji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—125 kegs white lead, 15 cases Chinese blue color and 50 cases blue color, N Shurufally; 300 kegs German steel, A Mamedally; 50 cases matches, A Blaschek and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron s—125 drums linseed oil, S Tyabjee and Co; 125 casks beer, Framji, Sands and Co.

## BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts bone meal, Alex Mackenzie; 650 cwts bones, Moolji Jamal; 723 cwts myrabollams, G Jaithani.

FOR LONDON.

Flamsteed s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 800 bales cotton, B Narrondas; 16 bales hides, M Moloobhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Lilburn Tower s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck Co; and 500 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lilburn Tower s—196 bales cotton, B Narrondas; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 320 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 650 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HULL.

Stella s—800 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 6,800 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

Algoma s—660 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 800 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Olympia s—25 bales hemp, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

County of York s—300 bales cotton, Lyon Co; 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 495 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Auretta s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Auretta s—7,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Beno Ashley and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 60 bales cotton and 128 cwts wheat, K Ilick, Nixon and Co; 2,463 cwts gingelly seeds, Wallace and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—25 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—57 bales twist, R. Moobhoy Habibbhoy.

Deccan s—50 bales twist, D P Marker; 43 bales cotton, S Savuldas; 7 cwts peacock feathers and 70 cwts sharkfins and fish maws, L Chut oo; 26 chests opium, Tarachund Luckminarian; 1½ chests opium, R Hurbilas; 11 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 37 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—39½ chests opium, E Noordin; 19 chests opium, R Hurbilas; 16½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 37 chests opium, T Luckminarain; 21 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—302 bales cotton, R Luckmondars.

## ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS IN AMERICA.

THE following accounts of anti-Chinese riots in America throw considerable light on the telegrams we published yesterday that China had demanded compensation for the ill-treatment of Chinese in America. At Seattle, in Washington Territory (says a *Times* telegram), a systematic movement began on Feb. 7—under the orders, it is said, of the Knights of Labour—to drive out the Chinese there. The steamer Queen of the Pacific was lying at the wharf, bound for San Francisco. The Chinese were marched to the steamer, and their passage money—$10 for each—was paid. The captain of the steamer received all whose passage was paid, but refused others. A committee which had been appointed at a meeting of the labouring classes held on Saturday night (Feb. 6) carried out a settled programme. Going down to the Chinese quarter, they captured all the Chinese and removed them with their goods to the steamer. This proceeding naturally attracted a large crowd. The Sheriff, finding that the police were powerless to stop the rioters, commanded those present to disperse, but his interference produced no effect, the people doing as they pleased. The Governor of the Territory being appealed to issued a proclamation which, on its being read to the crowd, was received with defiant yells. Then the local troops were ordered out. By this time 400 Chinamen were huddled together on the steamer, and adjacent to the wharf. The Governor appealed to the military commander of the department, General Gibbon, for assistance, meanwhile detaining the steamer at Seattle. Great excitement prevailed in the town, and the local troops patrolled the streets last night. The rioters have made no outbreak to-day so far as is known, but no telegrams have been received describing the present situation. A telegram from Washington says that the President has not given any order for more troops to move to Seattle.

Later telegrams say that the local authorities, aided by the troops, have arrested the ringleaders of the mob, and released all the Chinamen who were on the steamer or on the wharf. Writs of *habeas corpus* had been issued for these Chinamen, who were requested by the officials to say whether they would stay or leave. The majority decided to leave, being frightened by the demonstration made against them. The mob about noon attacked the guards, who thereupon fired a volley, killing one man and wounding three others. This quelled the disturbance. The steamer afterwards left for San Francisco, with 145 Chinamen on board. Additional troops have been sent to Seattle from Vancouver.

The Chinese question was considered at a Cabinet Council, the result being that the President issued a proclamation warning the people of Seattle not to molest the Chinese. He has also ordered General Gibbon to proceed thither. The Chinese Minister requested the Government to intervene. Seattle continues quiet.

Demonstrations were made against the Chinese at Olympia, Washington Territory, but the Mayor promptly summoned a meeting of citizens, and the Sheriff captured the ringleaders. Order was then restored. There is a general migration of Chinese residents from the towns throughout the Territory.

Seattle is reported to be still quiet. The town is in the possession of eight companies of the United States troops, under General Gibbon, and no further trouble is expected. Nothing is heard of the Chinese question throughout the entire Pacific slope. A telegram from San Francisco states that few Chinese are now leaving the country. The steamer City of New York started yesterday for Shanghai, taking only 166, though the passage money of the Chinese is partly paid from a fund raised by contributions. All took certificates entitling them to return.

## PROFESSOR FREEMAN ON HISTORICAL PROOF.

A LECTURE on the nature of historical evidence has been delivered by Professor Freeman at the London Institution. The lecturer defined history as the science of man in his character as a political being, but it was a science which could not pretend to accurate certainty or to come as near to it as some other sciences came. Looking back to the past, it could not be denied that the facts of history were not so certain as some other branches of knowledge, for there was always the possibility both of error and falsehood. The geologist might err in interpreting the witness of the rocks, but the rocks themselves could neither err nor lie. But not only did the historian err in interpreting the witness of records, but the records themselves might err or lie. Even such evidence as approached nearer to certainty than written records was a long way off absolute certainty. Let any man take his own personal experience. Every man fancied he knew who he was, but he did not really know it for certain—only as a fact of past history. No man could say of his own knowledge that he was really the son of those whom he believed to be his parents; he believed so only as he believed that William the Conqueror landed at Pevensey, and because he had been told it on what he believed to be substantial evidence. Error and falsehood were always possible, and men not only made strange mistakes themselves, but were often strangely deluded by others in respect to matters upon which they might seem to have reached an approach to certainty. By virtue of a special patent, the dukedom of Edward Duke of Somerset passed first to the descendants of his second son, and this singularity afforded occasion for a remarkable dialogue between the Prince of Orange and the representative of the elder branch. "I believe," said the Prince, "you are of the Duke of Somerset's family." "Pardon me, your Highness," was the reply, "the Duke of Somerset is of *my* family." With regard to the story of the false Ingulf, it was not in itself unlikely, but it was proved to be false by the introduction of words, customs, and details of every kind which did not correspond to the period in which it was placed. As an example of shameless forgery the lecturer quoted the instance of a charter brought forward by the burgesses of Barnstaple in the time of Edward III. purporting to have been given to the town by Athelstan, and giving them the right to send two members to Parliament. The power of shameless fiction could hardly go further; but it was not a whit more shameless than the fiction that Alfred founded Oxford University, or at least one of its colleges. Yet many years ago eminent statesmen and popular writers dined in University College, Oxford, in honour of the fiction. Dealing with legends, Professor Freeman showed that in going about the world they might get fitted with different names, and it was always a question whether they had not their origin in one true story. In the case of stories of underground passages between ancient buildings, which were so common, he thought it probable that they had their origin in the existence of some one (possibly more than one) real underground passage, which had set the pattern for all the imaginary ones.

## THE NEW CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE following telegram is interesting in connection with the proposal to hold another conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople:—A well-known Russian authority said to me:—

"Russia is not going to participate in another diplomatic failure, in the shape of a second deliberative conference to sanction the arrangement of Prince Alexander with the Sultan. She will only consent to join in a Conference to give formal effect to the agreement between the Powers previously determined upon. The present form of the alliance between Prince Alexander and the Sultan is altogether objected to by Russia, on two principal grounds—the renewal of the authority of the Governor-General of Roumelia without the consent of the Powers, and the undertaking of Prince Alexander to lend troops to the Porte. This will not lead to a real Union of the two Bulgarias, as Russia wishes it. It will only tend to weaken the efforts of the Powers to keep the peace; and a counter alliance will probably be the result. It would be better for us in such a case to have a real Union at once, and a complete revision of the Berlin Treaty. The Prince will be entirely dependent on the Sultan for five years, and the latter may even demand military aid in favour of English policy, or of any other influence happening to predominate for the moment at Constantinople, and in direct opposition to Russian interests in the East.

"As to the naval demonstration against Greece, we have now proposed that the Six Powers should each be represented by two ships, not, as far as we are concerned, to fire upon the Greeks, if thought necessary—for that would be against Russian policy—but simply to demonstrate the unanimity of the Powers, and to blockade any Greek movement by sea.

"As to the Collective Note declaring to Servia and Greece that no territorial change will be permitted as the result of a war, it does not seem to have very much effect; and Greece, probably encouraged by the sentimental influence of the new Gladstone Cabinet, seems to think that this prohibition against territorial change, while preventing her from gaining territory, will also guarantee her against the loss of any in case of defeat. But it must not be overlooked that Turkey will not be thereby prevented from exacting a fair war indemnity if the Sultan, who cannot maintain his present enormous army on a war footing for ever, should eventually decide to force Greece to disarm."

## A STEAMER RUNNING AMUCK.

A REUTER's telegram, dated New Orleans, yesterday, says:—"While leaving here for Bremen, the steamer Castle Craig refused to answer her helm, and consequently came into collision with several vessels in the harbour, causing serious damage. The following are the names of the injured vessels: Erin's Gem, British barque; Equator and Assiana, British ships; Ophir, Norwegian barque; and Italia, Italian barque. The damage to the Assiana is estimated at $25,000, while the Erin's Gem and Equator have suffered to the extent of $10,000, and the Ophir and Italia $1,000. Some damage was also caused to the wharves. The Castle Craig, which received injuries to the extent of $7,000, is now at anchor. All the damaged sailing vessels, except the Ophir and Italia, will have to unload in order to effect repairs."

## GERMAN BAYONETS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

THE *Daily Telegraph* writes:—Not long ago, after a few thousand British bayonets had been tried and found wanting, it was alleged—amongst other equally futile excuses for their intrinsic shortcomings—that a large proportion of the condemned arms had been manufactured in Germany. Prussian Solingen, we were told, had competed with English Sheffield for the supply of bayonets to our Army, and had successfully underbid native fabricators of that particular description of weapon. The articles sold by the Solingen cutlers to their foreign customers, it would appear, fully justify the condemnation pronounced upon the products of German industry displayed at the Philadelphia Exhibition by Professor Reuleaux, the Chief Commissioner sent out to that "world-show" by the Imperial German Government. His official report, stigmatising the German exhibits with scathing frankness as "cheap and nasty," was made public during a memorable sitting of the German Parliament, and raised a storm of indignant protest from the members of that august body who were connected with the manufacturing interest. The subject was eagerly taken up by the Prussian press, in the columns of which a bitter controversy as to the truth or falsehood of the Professor's sweeping sentence raged for several weeks after the official promulgation of his report. Finally, it came to be more or less explicitly acknowledged by the respectable organs of public opinion that there was only too solid a foundation of fact for Herr Reuleaux's damnatory utterance—"Billig und schlecht"—and the Solingen cutlers, as well as the Silesian cloth workers, in particular, were admonished that, unless they wished to lose their business connections abroad, as well as their industrial reputation at home, they would do well to effect a sensible improvement in the production of their wares. The quality of Solingen cutlery, unlike that of mercy, is excessively strained, and in the direction of conspicuous inferiority to the blades for which our Sheffield "shops" have earned a world-wide fame. Englishmen who have resided or travelled in the Fatherland cannot have failed to retain unpleasant memories of the edgeless table-knives, bearing the mark of the skeletonian twins with which they have vainly striven to cut their meat, according to the measure of their mouths. It is true that Solingen supplies bayonets and swords to the Prussian Army in vast quantities, and prides itself upon having contributed largely to the death-dealing force of the superb hosts that successively struck Austria and France to their knees. Nevertheless, it is certain that the maximum of excellence, in material and workmanship, is secured by military supervision in every lethal weapon with which the German soldier is armed. Nothing short of perfection, as far as it may be achievable, will go down with the experts to whom the control over Army contracts is entrusted in Prussia; and retribution, swift and dire, would inevitably befall the contractor who should endeavour to palm off inferior goods upon the War Department, or the official to whose venality or carelessness might be traced back a delivery of arms or accoutrements any defect in which might be productive of suffering, or even inconvenience, to the German soldier. It may, however, well be—and we have good reason for believing that such is indeed the case—that Solingen recoups itself in its detail trade at home and in its dealings with foreign countries for the slenderness of the profits accruing to it from its contracts with the German War Office.

If this be so, the announcement that Colonel Arbuthnot, of the Arms Factory at Enfield, will shortly arrive at Solingen, there to take over a large consignment of sabres and sword-bayonets for the use of the British Army, cannot but be fraught with alarm to every patriotic Englishman. At the present moment, rightly or wrongly, the impression is prevalent in this country that the cutting and thrusting arms which our military authorities, actuated by penny-wise and pound-foolish considerations, have hitherto bought in the German market, have cost us far more than their own weight in coined gold, inasmuch as they have led to the squandering of priceless English lives. Until that impression shall be removed by conclusive evidence to the excellence of the Solingen steel, as supplied to our fighting men, one cannot understand what possible reason can be advanced by our Government for arming its soldiers with sword-bayonets made in Northern Germany. Never was a cheeseparing economic policy—if such be the principle actuating this ill-advised transaction—brought adversely to bear upon any branch of our national industry with more hideous inappropriateness to the conditions and requirements of the British working classes than at the present moment. We are passing through a crisis of trade depression which has reduced honest and law-abiding operatives, by the hundred thousand, to the direst extremes of want and distress, and has well-nigh worn out their patience by imposing upon them a burden of suffering far too heavy to be borne with placid resignation. At such a time it is obviously the duty of patriot-statesmen to adopt every available expedient, however costly it may seem to be, to encourage native industry and provide employment for necessitous British workmen. This duty, considered from a political point of view, would be none the less imperative were the articles required for the public service as skilfully, as well as cheaply, produced by foreign as by home labour. It cannot, however, be truthfully contended that this is the case with respect to the manufacture of "white arms," in which the superiority of Sheffield to Solingen is acknowledged throughout the universe. We venture to hope, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will see fit to take such measures as may result in the arming of British troops with weapons of irreproachable quality, fabricated exclusively by their fellow-countrymen; and we feel confident that any other course of official action will bring down general and well-merited public reprobation upon those whom the nation will infallibly hold responsible for a deliberate abuse of the trust reposed in them.

## WHAT IS AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY?

WRITING in regard to the recent riots in London, the *Times* asks:—What is an unlawful assembly? It is somewhat astonishing how little direct authority there is on this subject, elementary though it is, and of supreme importance. Still more astonishing is it that some of the chief authorities upon the question should be contained in books which are not readily accessible even to lawyers. In Hawkins's "Pleas of the Crown," it is said that "an unlawful assembly, according to the common opinion, is a disturbance of the peace by persons barely assembling together with the intention of doing a thing which, if it were executed, would make them rioters, but neither actually executing it or making a motion towards the execution of it." According to this definition, the essence of the offence is the evil intention. But that writer describes the definition as defective, and states that "any meeting whatever of great numbers of people, with such circumstances of terror that cannot but endanger the public peace and raise fears and jealousies among the King's subjects, seems properly to be called an unlawful assembly, as where great numbers, complaining of a common grievance, meet together, armed, in a warlike manner, in order to consult together concerning the most proper means for the recovery of their interests; for no man can foresee what may be the effect of such an assembly." According to this comprehensive definition—which would include many political meetings—the essence of the offence lies, not in the intention or in the employment of arms, but rather in the effect likely to be produced on ordinary minds. The matter was fully considered in the prosecution of Hunt and Bamford, and the action against the yeomanry for their share in the famous "Peterloo" meeting at Manchester in 1819. No full reports of these cases at all stages by the way, are to be found in the ordinary books; and reports of the trials at York and Lancaster ought to be included in the proposed continuation of the "State Trials." Mr. Justice Bayley carefully points out in "Rex v. Hunt" that, though the object may be perfectly legal, there may be an unlawful assembly. In words, which seem directly applicable to the Trafalgar-square gathering, he states that "if any persons, by a plan among themselves, introduced such objects new to the meeting, by placards or other means, which objects were likely to give to the meeting a direction not before contemplated, so as to produce alarm or endanger the public peace, and strike terror into His Majesty's subjects, those persons were liable to be indicted for illegally assembling together." In one of the Chartists' trials, the late Baron Alderson put the matter in a nutshell when he said that a meeting which would alarm "persons of reasonable courage and firmness" was unlawful.

The performances of the Skeleton Army—which has been an education in lawlessness to a part of the population—lately gave practical importance to this question. Certain magistrates bound over members of the Salvation Army who projected a procession, not because they were likely to riot, but because their foes, the Skeleton Army, might do so. The Queen's Bench Division thought that the magistrates had misconceived the nature of an unlawful assembly, and stated that there was no authority for the notion that "a man may be convicted for doing a lawful act, if he knows that his doing it may cause another to do an unlawful act." If sound law—and we have our doubts as to it—this ruling would shield the original promoters of the Trafalgar-square meeting, even though they might have reasonably apprehended that Messrs. Hyndman and Co. would take occasion to air their incendiary doctrines.

Thus stands the common law as to meetings. It is comprehensive and elastic; capable of being made very much what juries desire; tolerant if the spirit of the time is such, ready to be the instrument of severity whenever people generally feel that abuses are creeping in. From time to time the common law has been strengthened, and been made more precise. The Malicious Injuries Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 97), is in point. It states that "if any persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace shall unlawfully and with force injure or damage any ... house, etc., every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour."

## AN INDIAN JUNGLE IN LONDON.

THE *Daily Telegraph* writes :—Some one has hit on the ingenious idea that a reproduction of "an Indian jungle" would be a spectacle grateful to the sight-seers who will throng next summer to the Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington. They are to be regaled with a "counterfeit presentment" as nearly like, or as much a suggestion of the original, as may be possible. Trees, and the undergrowth of grass and reeds and brushwood, are to be imported from India, and upon the larger and within the lesser vegetation are to be placed stuffed specimens of beasts, birds, reptiles, and insects which have their habitat in the Oriental wildernesses. With characteristic good-nature his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose memories of jungle life are vivid, takes a deep interest in the project, and is intent on doing all he can to render its execution feasible ; a fact which tells heavily in favour of the scheme. Nor do we doubt that success will attend on the laudable effort, provided that space can be found sufficient to give approximately an impression of what a jungle, wherever it may be situated, really is. Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens might, as regards size, be so dealt with as to present a section of Indian wild places, and Wimbledon-common or some fine stretch of Surrey moorland would be better still. The projectors, however, cannot be supposed to have in their minds any plan so extensive, and will be content with such a corner as will enable them to set up a few indications of "Nature stern and wild," as she is seen by the sportsman, the cowherd, the dawk-runner, the wandering native, and the unreclaimed tribes who dwell in these outlying regions. An "Indian trophy" of big game could be easily got together, but that would form only an interesting illustration of natural history. It might, and, if attempted, will, be made very impressive and instructive ; but such a collection would display rather the denizens of the jungle than the jungle itself. We are to assume, however, that something will be done to lay out a piece of ground so as to represent a patch of waste with its chief features in little, and its varied population so disposed as they might be were they living in their desert haunts. If that can be accomplished deftly with an art which conceals artifice, the eager public will behold a novelty, and obtain, perhaps, some vague impression of the actual facts. Naturally the human frequenters of these uncultured and secluded tracts, varying in dimensions from a few to hundreds of square miles, will not be left out, and thus the spectator will be able to form a notion of what the ruder tribes, the hill and forest dwellers, are like in their homes. We wish well to an enterprise which, if carried out skilfully, may suggest the superficial characteristics of an Indian jungle.

The phrase is one which appeals powerfully to the imagination, all the more because few, except those who have dwelt in the jungle, have any clear conception of what it is. The common opinion, we fear, is that every jungle is an almost impenetrable tangle of tall thick grass and dense bushes, impregnable walls of lofty bamboo canes and other thickly-growing vegetable, studded with noble trees, relieved here and there by rocks, marshes, and stretches of water. The truth is that there are many kinds of wastes, every one of which is entitled to the term. There are the low-lying jungles of the Sundarbans, abutting on the Bay of Bengal ; the broad belt of forest which runs, although not in one unbroken stretch, for hundreds of miles at the foot of the Himalaya ; the broken, rocky, and frequently open wild lands of Central India and Rajputana ; the plains of Kattywar, including the Geer, where alone in India lions are found ; and the range of hunting-grounds in Western India which extend from the Nerbudda to the superb forests of Canara, and even on to Cape Comorin. Nor do these exhaust the whole series of uncultivated regions lying in tracts throughout the length and breadth of the Peninsula, from the jungles of Sind to those of Eastern Bengal, and from the mighty barrier of mountains on the north to the southern districts of Madras. They have all different qualities, and not one would exactly represent another. Which of these will be adopted as a model for the coming show? Or will none be selected to the exclusion of the others, and some choice specimens be taken from each? If it were the Sundarbans, we must have a maze of watercourses, fringed and often half-concealed by tall reeds, gloomy with trees, and presenting towards the seashore a barrier of woven branches strong enough to serve as a breakwater to the fierce billows of the Indian Ocean lashed into fury by the monsoon winds, or, mayhap, the greater potency of a cyclone. Within that interlaced and deep belt lies the strange region, covering hundreds of square miles, peopled by multitudes of carnivora, and lighted up in spots by clearings of cultivated soil, which have been gradually won from the waters and the wild creatures. Should the Terai be chosen, there must be specimens of a stately forest, fields of huge grass, many streams and marshes, and an undulating surface, with a background of hills. A traveller finding through this dangerous country once came upon an open space, whereon stood a group of dead trees, on the sapless branches of which enormous snakes were curled, basking in the sun. Can that weird scene be repeated at South Kensington? If so, it would not be the least impressive as a specimen of the Terai. Strictly speaking, the thousand square miles of woodland and prairie, watered by scores of springs, which unite into larger streams, that lies at the back of Rohilcund, between Kumaon and Nepaul, is the district usually meant when that term is used. There is also a smaller Terai under Darjeeling not without its peculiarities. Perhaps it will be found easier to reproduce the jungles of Central or Western India, and set up the mixture of rock, ravine, nullah, and border of matted grass, with the rivulet and its fringe of willows, the jheel and its rushes and waterfowl. Neither the trees nor the bushes of these districts, nor the flora and fauna, the ruined temples, the forts, and the habitations of men are difficult of representation. There are, however, plenty of Anglo-Indians who could give good advice, and say from which of the many territories the rude elements of a reasonably accurate Indian jungle could be compiled.

So far as regards the wild creatures, although not exactly the same, they are, roughly speaking, identical all over India. The elephant comes first, though he is mostly found along the north-eastern skirts of India ; but on no account, either as the servant of men or a dweller in the waste, should he be omitted. The tiger usually passes as the chief, and he is alike as common and formidable as he is certainly picturesque. Yet, in some respects, being always a sneak and often a coward, he should rank below the wild buffalo bull, a courageous, persevering, and nimble beast ; the panther who, fearing nothing, charges audaciously, and the gallant boar, whose pluck never fails. Nor must the bear be forgotten, a creature also renowned for a somewhat clumsy courage. Besides these, the series of lesser notables is almost infinite—the wild cats, the lynxes, the scampering jackal, the rhinoceros, and the large variety of deer, from the tiny antelope who may be seen, as the train passes, gliding through the green crops, to the great sambur. No jungle would be complete without a splendid array of pea-fowl ; a flock or group of parrots ; the blue jay, whose wings, extended in rapid flight, gleam like jewels ; the green pigeon ; the golden oriole, glancing through the boughs ; the wondrous variety of kingfishers, so varied in size and so exquisitely coloured ; the stiff and solemn adjutant, the restless mina, the ever-present vulture, and scores of others who make the jungle their home. The peacock, the parrot, and the monkey always shriek and stir when the tiger is moving in the grass below them, and these might be combined into a most illustrative scene, especially were the hunter figured perched on a rock awaiting the moment when the great cat, so irreverently called "Stripes," will emerge from cover. There are plenty of open spaces as well as coverts in the Indian wilds, and endless opportunities of setting them properly with animal life, brute and human, would be afforded were there verge enough. We may be sure that the designers of an Indian jungle, no matter what section of the country supplies the model, will not omit the bees, or fail to show their nests fastened to the rocks under some overhanging ledge. Vast is the power of bees ! Ere this a battalion of infantry has fled before them ; many a hunter, who has unwittingly lighted his fire beneath their abode, has suffered for his oversight ; and some valuable lives have been lost, taken by the stings of bees, inadvertently alarmed into homicide. The savage landscape, the berried bushes, the thick majestic grass, the larger trees here and there, the flowering shrubs, and living wild creatures of so many forms and hues, some awe-striking in their power, some grotesque in form, if it were possible, the heat and glare, would make a novel picture, could it be realised. Then the Indian jungle, in terror and splendour, would soon become one of the popular sights at South Kensington.

## AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—At a meeting of the Khedive and the Commissioners there were also present Abd-el-Kader Pasha, Minister of War and the Interior, and ex-Governor of the Soudan, and General Tchoudi Pasha and Colonel Hallam Parr, both of the Egyptian Army. The war budgets since 1878 were examined, as also Mukhtar Pasha's proposal, which would increase the Egyptian force from 8,000, costing £30 per man, to 16,600, costing £20 per man. In consequence of objections made to the details of this proposal, Mukhtar Pasha promised to furnish a revised one in a few days. That the Army should be increased, either by the formation of a separate frontier force or otherwise, is eminently desirable. I believe that such an increase is obtainable at less than a proportionate increase of cost. But in any case I must emphatically advise against any scheme necessitating a reduction in the pay of the troops. At present this is one piastre, or 2½d., daily. At this rate, the men engaged have proved a success ; confidence has been acquired, and prestige is gradually forming. Any reduction would completely ruin one of our few successes in Egypt.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

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Per case of 1 doz. quarts ......Rs. 70
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HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
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The most elegant assortment of
LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

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Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

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Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted ; a very durable article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 30 33 .36 each.
Best Dull Canvass, fitted with Tray ; a superior article.
Inches 30 33 36
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The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.
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Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvass, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.
Inches 33 36
Rupees 55 60
The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious and very strong.
Inches 20 22 24 26
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The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.
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Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.
12-in 13-in 14-in 15-in.
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Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

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12-in. 13-in. 14-in.
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Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.
Small. Large.
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Portable Travelling Baths, best Blocket Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.
Inches 24 27 30 33 36
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Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.
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Best Blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.
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The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

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Do. do. do. Second quality ... „ 25

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Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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GRAND JEWEL AUCTION,
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
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ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF MARCH AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
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AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
A LARGE NUMBER OF RARE AND ANTIQUE JEWELS,
THE PROPERTY OF
AN INDIAN PRINCE,
THE REMAINDER OF THE CELEBRATED MOORSHEDABAD JEWELS
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PRINCES, NAWABS, RAJAHS, CHIEFS AND OTHER NOBLEMEN,
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is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investment.

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BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat, sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
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6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.
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13" BLACK MOROCCO STANDARD BAG, Best plain Silver-plate mounts .....Rs. 85 Cash.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere.
Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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THE Boxes are handsomely gilt, with fancy lid. By pushing the slide to the right the lid opens and a small bird appears and sings. It moves its beak, tail, and wings, and at the finish of its song disappears, closing the lid after it. There is also a receptacle for snuff or perfume. Fitted in a morocco case lined with velvet, with patent key. Can be had with one or two birds and in solid extra gilt boxes.

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AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Rs. 5.

Each box plays one tune.
Playing Hindustani airs Rs.6.
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WATERPROOF Harness Composition.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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The Wear of every Yard Is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name "LOUIS."



The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would gain real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

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Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

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Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sor of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.